THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE.

MDCCLXXV.

VOLUME XXXVII.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

EDINBURGH:

Printed by A. MURRAY and J. COCHRAN.

A CHRON

To each

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A CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES of EVENTS, continued from our preceding volume.

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Angleſea.

Viſc. Bulkeley (not Caſhell)

Bedford town.

Pet. dec. in fav. of Sir W. Wake and Mr Whitbread

Bedwin.

Viſc. Cranbourn, vice Earl of Courtown, who vacated in 1774.

Berwick.

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Boroughbridge.

William Phillips is returned, vice C. Mallith, who ſits for Pontefract

Briſtol.

Pet. dec. in fav. of Meſſ. Cruger and Burke

Cardigan town.

Th. Johnes, vice Sir R. Smith, found not duly elected

Carliſle.

Walter Stanhope, vice Fl. Norton, who vacated

Caſtleriſing.

Hon. Charles Finch, vice A. Wedderburne, who ſits for Oakhampton

Cheſhire.

Sam. Egerton *not dead*

Cricklade.

S. Peach, and J. Deuar, doub. ret. vice W. Earle d.

This declared a void election, and S. Peach returned again

J. Dewar and S. Petrie petitioned

Dorcheſter.

Pet. dec. in fav. of Meſſ. Damer and Ewer

Downton.

Pet. dec. in fav. of Sir Philip Hales and John Cooper

Eaſtloe.

William Graves, vice Sir Ch. Whitworth, who vacated

John Rogers, vice W. Graves, who likewiſe vacated

Hindon.

Election declared void, and no new writ ordered

Honiton.

J. Baring's pet. withdrawn

Ilcheſter.

Candidates, Per. Cuſt, Will. Innes, Rich. Brown, and Will. Inigo Jones. None found duly elected: a new election ordered

St Ives.

Candidates, Ad. Drummond, Will. Praed, Sam. Stephens, and Arth. Holdſworth. Mr Stephens petitioned: Mr Drummond was found duly elected; but neither Mr Praed nor Mr Stephens. On a new writ, Sir Tho. Wynn was returned

Kingſton. Petition withdrawn

Malden. Petition withdrawn

Malton.

Will. Weddell, vice Edm. Burke, who ſits for Briſtol

St Maw's.

Delete Hon.

Midhurſt.

Hon. Henry Seymour Conway and John Ord, vice Meſſ. Macworth and Gudway, who ſit for Cardiff and Wells

Minchead.

Thomas Pownal, vice H. F. Luttrell, who vacated

Morpeth.

Fr Eyre's petition withdrawn. Meſſ. Delme and Byron ſit

Newport, Corn.

John Frederick and Richard Bull. Mr Morice ſits for Launceſton

Newton, Hamp.

For William *read* Charles

Peterborough.

Pet. dec. in fav. of M. Wyldbore

Petersfield.

Pet. dec. in fav. of Sir A. Hume and W. Jolliffe

Plympton.

John Durand, vice P. H. Ourry, who vacated

Richmond.

Charles Dundaſs, vice Tho. Dundaſs, who ſits for Stirlingſhire

Seaford.

Pet. dec. in fav. of Viſc. Gage and Mr Medley

Shoreham.

James Butler and John Aldridge were alſo candidates, and Mr Butler petitioned

Stockbridge.

Pet. of John Froſt Widmore withdrawn

Surry.

Sir Joſ. Mawbey, vice Sir Francis Vincent, dead

Wendover.

Tho. Dummer, vice J. Bulloch, who vacated; and Henry Drummond, vice John Adams, who ſits for Carmarthen

Weſtloe.

Thomas Rumbold, vice Ch. Ogilvie, who vacated

Wigan.

John Morton, vice B. Hotham, made a Baron of Exchequer

Wilton.

—— Herbert, vice Nich. Herbert, d. H. Herbert *not dead*

Winchelſea.

William Needham, vice Arn. Neſbitt, who ſits for Cricklade

Yarmouth, Hamp.

James Worſley, vice E. M. Worſley, who vacated

Edinburgh city, Scotl.

Pet. J. F. Erſkine withdrawn

Dunfermline, Culroſs, &c.

Pet. Sir A. Gilmour withdrawn

Dyſart, Kirkaldy, &c.

Pet. J. T. Oſwald fallen from

Wigton, New Galloway, &c.

Henry Watkin Daſhwood, d. e.

To the BINDER.

...way the blue covers; and place this quarter of a ſheet, containing the ...tle-page, the Chronological Series of Events, &c. before the ...v.

... miles round Boſton, and of the action near Charleſtown,

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1775.

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PARLIAMENT.

THE meeting of the new parliament, the chuſing of a Speaker, the King's ſpeech, the addreſſes, with the Lords proteſt, and the debates on motions for making patent the doors of both houſes to the members of either, have been already attended to [xxxvi. 625.—631.]; we now give the moſt remarkable of the ſubſequent proceedings.

On the 6th of December the Speaker ſtarted a difficulty, and deſired the aſſiſtance of the Houſe, to reconcile the ſtanding order which is made at the opening of every ſeſſions, that no petition for a double or undue return ſhall be received, if not preſented within fourteen days after the meeting of parliament; and that part of the act for regulating controverted elections, which expreſsly orders, that whenever a petition is received, it ſhall be read, and a day appointed for hearing it.

Mr Cornwall gave his opinion, that as, by the ſtanding order of the Houſe, if a petition was preſented on the fifteenth day, it would come too late, and of courſe muſt be rejected; and as, by the poſitive words of the late act, the Houſe is obliged to entertain a petition, and ſend it to a committee, whenever it is preſented; it would be the proper mode, for the Houſe to have, in one caſe, a power to enlarge the time to more than fourteen days, and, in the other, a power to reject, in the firſt inſtance, petitions

that ſhould appear frivolous or ill-grounded. He ſubmitted it to the Houſe, whether this would not be the moſt equitable mode of proceeding, as well with regard to the ſtanding order, as to the true ſpirit of the late act.

To this it was objected by Mr Dunning, That if this mode of proceeding were to obtain, it would, in reality, defeat the act, which the very laſt ſeſſions appeared, very juſtly, to be the favourite of this Houſe; that, were the Houſe to be inveſted with the power of rejecting petitions in the firſt inſtance, a majority, without inquiry, might determine at once upon the merits of a petition, and reject it, without any trial whatever; that there had been many determinations anſwerable to this deſcription could not be controverted; and therefore, to prevent the like, in future, he moved, "That, according to the true conſtruction of the act in queſtion, whenever a petition, complaining of an undue election, or return, of a member to ſerve in parliament, ſhall be offered to be preſented to the Houſe, within the time limited by the order of the Houſe for queſtioning the return of members to ſerve in parliament, the ſaid petition ſhall be delivered in at the table, and read, without a queſtion being put thereupon."

This motion was agreed to. But the Speaker being ſtill embarraſſed, as ſeveral gentlemen had petitions to preſent, and there was no mode preſcribed to which of them to give the preference; he was therefore deſirous, to prevent even the ſuſpicion of partiality, to take the ſenſe of the Houſe as to the manner of proceeding in this particular ſituation. This occaſioned long reaſoning. At laſt Mr Rofe Fuller moved, That the names of the counties, cities, &c. concerning which petitions were preſented, ſhould be written upon ſlips of paper, and put into a glaſs, and be drawn out by the clerk; and that the petitions referring to the names ſucceſſively drawn out ſhould have the preference in being firſt heard. This occaſioned a debate; and the queſtion being put, the gallery was cleared in order to divide, but it was carried without a diviſion.

Then the ſeveral members who had petitions to preſent, delivered them in to the clerk; who having done what was directed by Mr Fuller's motion, eighteen names were drawn, and days were appointed for hearing the ſeveral petitions, in the order in which the ſlips of paper were drawn. The time of hearing other petitions afterwards preſented, was determined in the ſame manner.

On the 12th, Mr Buller, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, moved, That 16,000 ſeamen, including 4282 marines, be employed in the ſea-ſervice for 1775.

Lord John Cavendiſh obſerved, That there were 4000 ſeamen moved for this year leſs than for the year preceding, notwithſtanding the ſpeech from the throne gave ſtrong intimations that affairs in America were in a very critical and alarming ſituation. This, he ſaid, was a method of proceeding he could by no means reconcile: for, allowing the ſpeech to be framed on right information, as calling for meaſures of a ſpirited and deciſive nature, what ſort of correſpondence could there be between the contents of the ſpeech, and the motion juſt made? What name to give this method of proceeding, he was at a loſs to expreſs. He feared it would be found, in the end, a mere miniſterial trick, firſt to form eſtimates on a ſettled peace-eſtabliſhment, and then to ſurpriſe the Houſe by grants of a very dangerous nature; perhaps by a vote of credit; to which he ſhould never give his conſent. Such being his ſuſpicions, he ſaid, he could not face his conſtituents, without previouſly knowing, what he muſt tell them, whether compulſive meaſures were really intended to be purſued towards the Americans; or whether the rigour of former proceedings were to be relaxed, and a perfect reconciliation, in the way of peace, mediated. To think of enforcing the obnoxious acts on the Americans, by means of arms, on a reduced eſtabliſhment, was a pretence only fit to amuſe children; he therefore deſired to know on what information the preſent motion was grounded.

Lord Beauchamp ſtood up, and ſaid, That being appriſed of the Noble Lord's [Lord J. Cavendiſh] intention of moving ſomething on the ſubject-matter of the preſent queſtion, he had acquainted the Noble Lord who preſides at the head of the treaſury therewith; who had authoriſed him to ſay, that he had, at preſent, no information whatever to communicate, nor meaſures to propoſe, reſpecting America; and therefore, as the Noble Lord was indiſpoſed, he gave it as his opinion, to ſuſpend the argument till his Lordſhip could have an opportunity

nity of attending the Houſe, and explaining the motives of his conduct *vivâ voce*.

Mr Cornwall was of the ſame opinion; and inſiſted, that this was not a proper time to enter into the diſcuſſion of American affairs; that the naval reduction was founded on good and ſubſtantial reaſons; and that when the queſtion concerning G. Britain and her colonies came in a parliamentary way before the Houſe, the cleareſt information would be given in juſtification of the meaſures that had been purſued.

Mr Burke, in his uſual ſtrain of humour, expoſed the myſtical farce of miniſterial reſerve. If the Noble Lord who leads this Houſe chuſes to tell us one day, ſaid he, that America is in a ſtate little ſhort of actual rebellion, it is all very well; if in a few days after he acquaints us, at ſecond-hand, that he had no information whatever to authoriſe that aſſertion, who can doubt of his candour and veracity? A few days ſince it was indecent to call for papers becauſe they could be had; to aſk for them now is improper, becauſe they cannot be had. It is an old device, he added, though not a very wiſe one, to truſt to the chapter of accidents. The book in which it is contained, has the beginning and end torn out. This valuable chapter, however, counſels you to truſt to accidents, becauſe accidents are ſometimes productive of good. He therefore recommended *patience*.

Lord Beauchamp roſe again, and obſerved how very improper it was to enter into a debate when there was no queſtion before the Houſe. He reminded the Houſe, that in a few days the military eſtimate would be laid before them, when probably the Noble Lord who could give the ſatisfaction required would be preſent, and therefore once more deſired that what gentlemen had to urge might be deferred till that day.

Lord John Cavendiſh put an end to the conference, by acknowledging, that he did not intend to bring on the American buſineſs any farther than as it was connected with the motion made by the Hon. Gentleman who produced the eſtimate; that his only motive was, to prevent the Houſe from being impoſed upon by a miniſterial fineſſe.

On the 16th, Lord Barrington, ſecretary at war, moved, That 17,547 men, commiſſion and non-commiſſion officers, and 1522 invalids, included, be employed in the land-ſervice for 1775.

Mr Roſe Fuller deſired to be informed what number of forces were employed in the Maſſachuſet's-bay.—Lord Barrington, though he ſaid the queſtion was unuſual, replied, Seven battalions five companies, and three battalions more on their deſtination, but not arrived there. —Mr Fuller then obſerved, that if ſo large a force was neceſſary there, he hoped the reaſons would appear, by the miniſtry's laying before the Houſe the ſtate of affairs in North America.—Lord North anſwered, that if no other member had made the motion, he certainly ſhould; for that ſuch was the unhappy ſituation of that country, that the affairs of America would force themſelves into parliament. He obſerved, that the meaſures he had adviſed the laſt ſeſſions had not been attended with the ſucceſs himſelf, and ſome others more ſanguine in them than himſelf, had expected from them; but that when the day appointed for conſidering them came, (and he ſhould move for a day on purpoſe after the holidays), he did not doubt of juſtifying them.——On this debate Gov. Johnſtone made the following ſpeech.

"I think a true determination upon this queſtion can only be made after knowing the plan which the gentlemen in adminiſtration are reſolved to purſue with reſpect to American affairs. It is now clear, that the people of America, actuated with the ſame firm and reſolute ſpirit, and tinctured with the ſame enthuſiaſm, which enabled our anceſtors to withſtand the unjuſt claims of the crown in the days of Charles I. are determined to reſiſt the high doctrines of parliamentary ſupremacy held forth by this country, which muſt in its conſequences reduce their liberties to a level with the colonies of France and Spain. If we are reſolved to adhere to thoſe incomprehenſible tenets echoed with ſo much applauſe in the laſt parliament, and on the firſt day of the preſent ſeſſion, nothing but the ſword can now decide the conteſt. In that event it is in vain to ſuppoſe, that the peace-eſtabliſhment of the army now propoſed will be ſufficient; for every wiſe man muſt foreſee, that our rivals in Europe cannot be idle ſpectators in ſuch a ſcene. Suppoſing then a ſufficient force is employed to ſubdue the Americans, this country muſt be left deſtitute of the neceſſary defence.

No man is leſs deſirous of augmenting a military eſtabliſhment than myſelf. I foreſee, that the liberties of this country muſt in the end fall a ſacrifice to the power which has annihilated the rights of mankind in other ſtates. Between the danger from abroad, and the danger from thoſe who are to defend us, according to the preſent eſtabliſhments of Europe, the ſituation is very nice. For my own part, however wiſely the military ſyſtem is interwoven into our conſtitution in time of peace, citizen and ſoldier happily intermixing with each other in equal privileges; yet upon an invaſion, or a civil war, when men of high minds come to aſſemble in military camps with their weapons in their hands, the contagion of power will ſoon ſpread. Nevertheleſs we muſt maintain (though with a watchful eye) a neceſſary force of defence in caſe of invaſion. I ſpeak as a ſeaman, confident, that whenever France ſhall find an enterpriſing officer, capable of conducting ſuch an attempt with ſkill and reſolution, the landing of an army in this country is not to be prevented by all the ſhips we can arm, while the elements continue ſo various, and the diſtance ſo ſhort. There are ſeveral methods to accompliſh this, which I ſhall not repeat here, from prudential motives; but I am ſo convinced of the truth of my aſſertion, that I conſider it as the duty of every man in this country to be ready to diſpute the fate of this kingdom in a battle; and if we are left without a neceſſary ſtrength to ſupport wavering minds in ſuch a conjuncture, while we are thinking of depriving our fellow-citizens of their juſt and legal rights in America, we may, as a proper puniſhment, loſe our own. It is true, that by the preſent vote we do not preclude ourſelves from an augmentation in the courſe of the ſeſſion, in caſe the exigencies of the ſtate ſhall require it; and ſo far I am willing to aſſent to the preſent motion: but I beg gentlemen in adminiſtration will in the mean time draw no merit from propoſing ſo low an eſtabliſhment, unleſs they intend to alter their meaſures, ſince it is undoubtedly inadequate to our ſituation; and I would likewiſe caution the landed intereſt not to plume themſelves on the eſcape they have made, ſince it is equally evident, a further taxation, if not included in the general vote of this year, muſt be demanded by extraordinaries, or a vote of credit meet them next ſeſſion under the multiplied expences of that mode of raiſing money.

With regard to the navy, I confeſs it to be extremely hard, that the Noble Lord ſhould be attacked in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament for too great profuſion, and blamed in this for the reduction that was then deemed neceſſary: but I am not one of thoſe who are captivated with a ſimple propoſition upon paper, when all the avenues of extravagance are kept open, while the ſituation of our affairs, from the worſt-judged policy, neceſſarily leads us to open theſe ſluices of expence. It is therefore in vain to hold out œconomical reſolutions in our votes, when our conduct muſt produce a contrary effect. I hope, however, that the ſentiments of gentlemen on the ſubject of American affairs begin to alter. I hope they will now ſee what men uncorrupted by the luxurious vices of a great capital, are capable of ſuffering in ſupport of eſſential privileges; and that the flattering expectations of ſeeing America at our feet, are now vaniſhed.

To thoſe who conceive that men are to yield their rights from oppreſſion and diſtreſs, I would recal to their memory the ſufferings of the late parliament of Paris. The haughty mind of a debauched miniſter, and an imperious chancellor, had induced the late King of France to violate all the ancient and eſtabliſhed privileges of that auguſt body, the only remaining check againſt the deſpotiſm of the monarch: even men of wit and genius were found baſe enough to vilify the claims of the parliament; for I am ſorry to obſerve, that fortitude of mind does not always accompany excellent talents; and that many men poſſeſſing thoſe rare gifts, are too often induced to lend their ingenuity to the hand that pays them, in ſupport of the doctrines of the day. Is it poſſible for any of the people of America to undergo greater diſtreſs than thoſe worthy patriots in France have ſuffered? Deprived of their offices and ſubſiſtence, baniſhed from their friends, vilified by the court, no proſpect of a change; yet, ſupported by principle, and a good conſcience, they have now ſeen their day of triumph, and felt the reward of virtue, ſecuring to their country, by their perſeverance, more eſſential rights than have been obtained by three civil wars. After ſuch

conceſſions

conceſſions from the King of France, ſhall the King of Great Britain be aſhamed to yield to the juſt cries of two millions of his ſubjects?

I know all the arguments which are uſed to entangle weak men in ſupport of the preſent arbitrary tenets. The ſubject, indeed, is complicated, and men are confounded more than convinced. It is ſaid, that legiſlation exiſting in the parliament of G. Britain, taxation, which is a part of legiſlation, muſt neceſſarily be included. The various privileges which ſubſiſt in every free ſtate, are hardly to be determined by any reaſoning *a priori*: ſuch dilemmas occur on every ſubject. Can any poſition appear more ridiculous to thoſe who maintain the doctrines of virtual repreſentation, than that a borough ſhould ſend two members to parliament without houſe or inhabitant? and yet there are many who hear me, ſtrenuous advocates againſt American charters, that hold their ſeats in this houſe under ſuch a curious repreſentation. At the ſame time I confeſs the baſis of the conſtitution depends on preſerving their privileges entire; ſince no man can ſay how far the reform would reach; and the whole art of government conſiſts in preſerving to every one his eſtabliſhed rights. The moſt certain ſcience we know is mathematics; yet if I was to ſay to many men, that two lines might approach nearer and nearer to all eternity, and never could meet, they would think the aſſertion ridiculous and abſurd. Nevertheleſs there is nothing more certain than the truth of that theorem. It is equally true, that legiſlation may exiſt without the power of taxation. The kingdom of Ireland within our own dominion, is a proof of what theſe learned gentlemen aſſert to be ſo impoſſible. A worthy member in my eye, being preſſed with this argument in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, from the fairneſs of his mind, avowed as his opinion that we could tax Ireland. I remember there were ſome gentlemen in the gallery when this declaration was made, whom I immediately perceived, by the contorſions in their countenance, to be Iriſh members. Next day the worthy member choſe to make ſome apology to his friends: He ſaid, no parallel could be drawn between Ireland and the colonies; for Ireland had a *parapherna-lia*: and this ſatisfied both the Engliſh and Iriſh members. For my part, I do not ſee what difficulty can occur in leaving the different colonies on the ſame footing of raiſing money by requiſition as the people of Ireland. If it is thought this manner of raiſing ſupplies might throw too much power into the hands of the crown, that power might be limited, ſo as not to be exerted except upon the addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament, ſuch as has been lately adopted reſpecting the prerogative in regulating the coin [xxxvi. 311.] I am ſtill hopeful, that the tenſe chords on which our American creed has been ſaid and ſung, will be relaxed. I perceive, I think, the tone of the Noble Lord is not ſo loud or ſo lofty as on ſome former debates on this ſubject. I hope it does not proceed from want of health; in which caſe no man could feel more ſorrow for his Lordſhip than myſelf: but I hope it ariſes from a more ſerious and deep reflection on the ſubject, where his own good ſenſe has had room to operate, free from thoſe violent aſſociates who ſeem to have precipitated his Lordſhip into ſuch raſh and cruel meaſures, contrary to his own natural good temper. Here then I ſhall conclude as I ſet out, hoping that generous, juſt, pacific meaſures will be adopted; but ſtill inſiſting, that no man can determine properly on the number of forces to be employed, until we know the meaſures that are purſued reſpecting America."

Mr Crugher, an American, and member for Briſtol, addreſſing himſelf to the chair, ſaid,

"I riſe, Sir, to ſay a few words on this important ſubject, with all the diffidence and awe which muſt ſtrike the mind on a firſt attempt to ſpeak before ſo auguſt an aſſembly. Should I remain ſilent on this occaſion, I muſt condemn myſelf for ſeeming to deſert a cauſe which I think it my duty to eſpouſe. I cannot but be heard with candour by Engliſhmen, when what I offer is dictated by a love to my country.

I am far from approving all the proceedings in America. Many of their meaſures have been a diſhonour to their cauſe. Their rights might have been aſſerted without violence, and their claims ſtated with temper, as well as firmneſs. But permit me to ſay, Sir, that if they have erred, it may be conſidered as a failing of human nature. A people animated with a love of liberty, and alarmed with apprehenſions of its being

being in danger, will unavoidably run into exceſſes; the hiſtory of mankind declares it in every page; and Britons ought to view with an eye of tenderneſs, acts of imprudence, to which their fellow-ſubjects in America may have been hurried, not, as has been unkindly ſaid, by a rebellious ſpirit, but by that generous ſpirit of freedom which has often led their own anceſtors into indiſcretions.

Acts of ſeverity are far from having a tendency to eradicate jealouſies: on the contrary, they muſt produce new fears, and endanger that attachment and obedience which kindneſs and gentleneſs might have inſured.

No country has been more happy in its colonies than G. Britain. Connected by mutual intereſts, (till the æra of the fatal ſtamp-act), they flouriſhed in an intercourſe of amity, protection, and obedience, ſupporting and ſupported by each other. Before that hated period, we meet with no inſtances of diſobedience to your laws; no denial of the juriſdiction of parliament; no marks of jealouſy and diſcontent. They ever loved liberty; their zeal for it is coeval with their firſt emigration to America. They were perſecuted for it in this country; they ſought a ſanctuary in the unexplored regions of that. They cleared their inhoſpitable wilds, cultivated their lands, and poured the wealth which they derived from agriculture and commerce into the boſom of the mother-country.

You protected them in their infant ſtate; and they returned it, by confining to you the benefits of their trade. You regulated their commerce for the advantage of this country, and they never diſcovered an oppoſition, either to the authority or the exerciſe of it. Are theſe evidences of a ſpirit of diſaffection to G. Britain, or ingratitude for its protection? Are they not rather proofs, that if the ſame line of mild and lenient government had been purſued, the ſame cordiality and ſubmiſſion would have been continued?

But ſince theſe meaſures have been found, by ſad experience, totally inadequate; ſince they have widened the breach, inſtead of cloſing it; diminiſhed the obedience of the colonies, inſtead of confirming it; increaſed the turbulence and oppoſition, inſtead of allaying them; it may be hoped, that a different plan of conduct will be purſued, and ſome firm and liberal conſtitution adopted, by the wiſdom of this Houſe, which may ſecure the coloniſts in their liberties, while it maintains the juſt ſupremacy of parliament."

An expreſſion having dropped from a member, ſeeming to reflect on Lord North, as if he had ſaid, *America ſhould be brought to our feet*, his Lordſhip, with becoming dignity and coolneſs, vindicated himſelf; and deſired, that when any expreſſions liable to miſrepreſentation fell from any of the members, they might be explained in the Houſe; and complained of the cruelty of miſrepreſenting them out of doors, as well as the miſchief they occaſioned, particularly ſpecifying ſuch a piece of injuſtice in an American pamphlet. He acknowledged, he had made uſe of the words above mentioned, or to that effect, in a ſeſſion of the laſt parliament, when the Boſtonians had reſolved on a non-importation plan to force G. Britain to repeal certain acts of parliament; but he had explained them to the ſatisfaction of the whole Houſe before he left it; and therefore thought it ungenerous that it ſhould be mentioned again.

The queſtion being put on Lord Barrington's motion, it was agreed to without a diviſion.

On the meeting of parliament after the receſs, a large bundle of American papers was by the King's command laid before either Houſe, before the Commons, by Lord North, Jan. 19. and before the Lords, by the Earl of Dartmouth, Jan. 20.

[*To be continued.*]

SIR, *London, Nov.* 24.

IT will not, I hope, be thought impertinent in an old man, long ſince retired from the hurry and confuſion of the world, ſhould he venture, in theſe diſcordant times, to offer a few words of advice to his countrymen.

Enjoying a tolerable ſerenity of mind, and an independent ſituation, I can with calmneſs, but not without feeling, look upon the tranſactions of this life. Although I am not apt to be haſtily alarmed, yet I cannot reflect on the preſent condition of our country, and the temper of the people, without great anxiety for both. I do not remember, upon the whole, a criſis, in my opinion, more intereſting. It may be unneceſſary to obſerve, that a ſpirit of diſcontent, diſſenſion, and an obſtinate reſiſtance to government,

vernment, appear now to be ſpread almoſt univerſally. We may perceive a diſpoſition, from a petty corporation up to ſome of the firſt provinces of the empire, to overthrow the endeavours, and leſſen the value, of every meaſure undertaken at St James's. Whether this habitual diſapprobation is really commendable, or well founded, remains a great doubt with moſt diſintereſted men; ſince it is well known, that the ſame attacks have been made, and moſt probably would be levelled againſt any miniſtry whatever. It is not my deſign to overrate the merit of the preſent leaders; though I am ready to acknowledge, that I by no means am convinced we ſhould better ourſelves by a change. I have it much more at heart to point out the dangerous ſituation to which we may be reduced by indiſcriminate ſuſpicion, and a violent oppoſition to adminiſtration in general. I would endeavour to awaken that generous ſpirit which uſually influences my countrymen, when they are not deluded by prejudice, and the faſcinating arts of deſigning men. I could wiſh they were convinced, that the liberty of the people cannot conſiſt in an undiſtinguiſhing and intemperate zeal againſt the ſervants of government; but above all, that theſe diſorders aſſuredly obſtruct, and do not in the leaſt forward, the welfare of their country. It is not poſſible to imagine, that the elevated character ſo juſtly due to an Engliſhman is conferred upon him, becauſe he is at liberty to abuſe, at what time and in what manner he pleaſes, thoſe who are intruſted with the cares of the legiſlature. Nevertheleſs do I not ſpeak the truth when I ſay, that the faſhionable ſyſtem ſeems to be a continual ſtruggle who ſhall impede the operations of government moſt? No ſooner is a miniſter ſeated at the helm, than an almoſt general aſſiduity enſues, who ſhall be forwardeſt in ſcandaliſing, perplexing, and mortifying him. Whenever a propenſity to mutiny appears, who can engage to direct the ſhip with either ſteadineſs or ſafety? The beſt intentions, the cleareſt abilities, avail but little; every thing is unhappily thrown into confuſion and danger. Change the miniſtry, and place any other on the ſeat of direction, and in a ſhort time the ſame uproar and diſſatisfaction prevails. While we cheriſh this unquiet ſpirit, we may afford diverſion to our neighbours on the continent, who, I make no doubt, are happy enough at our diviſions; but ſurely we can promiſe ourſelves neither peace nor ſecurity at home or abroad.

I ſhall be charged with flattery to the preſent adminiſtration, when I ſay, their late tranſactions appear to breathe a ſpirit of firmneſs and judgement which their opponents ſeem incapable of extinguiſhing. And in truth, ſo long as their reſolutions are apparently well deſigned, and executed with ſteadineſs and impartiality, I cannot ſee that we do any honour to our country, or ourſelves, in oppoſing their intentions. In a word, I am afraid our boaſted cauſe of liberty is now become a handle to inſidious and ambitions men, who, groſsly impoſing upon the unwary, inculcate doctrines manifeſtly tending to the ſubverſion of all government whatſoever. To ſpeak more plainly, the clamour of fools, and the artifices of bad men, are enough to deſtroy the proſperity of the beſt-conſtructed conſtitutions.

The ſtate of public affairs at this time evidently requires uncommon ſkill, temper, and reſolution; and if the miniſtry are not determined in the performance of their duty, they undoubtedly are not fit to direct the operations of the preſent criſis.

I am convinced, that had there been more firmneſs on the part of government in their firſt conflict with our fellow-ſubjects of Boſton, we had ſpared blood-ſhed, and ſhould not now be in doubt, whether the ſovereignty of that vaſt country, and every advantage accruing from our connections there, are not likely to be for ever wreſted from us. In regard to the preſent ferments in New England, and ſome other colonies, I ſhall not ſcruple to advance, that, ſupported as they have ever been from hence in their infancy, and in the moment of danger and diſtreſs, no ſophiſtry will convince me, that they ſhould not chearfully aſſiſt their mother-country, now they are become opulent and ſecure, from her conſtant encouragement and protection. Yet, I ſincerely hope, the dangerous contention will be decided without further blood-ſhed; that they may be perſuaded to ſhew a proper ſenſe of their duty and ſubordinacy, and that the government may continue to demonſtrate, on the occaſion, equal juſtice, patience, and humanity.

I ſhall finiſh with an earneſt requeſt to my countrymen, that they would lay aſide

ſide the unworthy practice of railing againſt government without juſt foundation; that they would conſider the extreme difficulty attending the proper direction of public matters; that they would think more for themſelves, and not pay too great a deference to the inſinuations of intereſted, diſappointed, or ambitious men. I might with reaſon appeal to the generous hearted, if they do not often reflect how much our preſent murmurs and diſſenſions muſt wound the boſom of our gracious ſovereign, who, in ſpite of the ungrateful and malignant invectives which have been publiſhed with unrelenting diligence, ſeems to adopt every poſſible method of preſerving the affection and confidence of his people, and appears to be filled with unlimited benevolence to them in general.

Lond. Chron. JAMES DE SOLIS.

SIR, *London, Jan.* 1775.

I Obſerve in moſt of the news papers, that the parliament is repreſented as venal, and the freeholders all bribed for their votes, at leaſt thoſe who are what they call of the majority: but this is a great miſtake, for all the ſenſible impartial freeholders in Britain (who have no reſentment at government for want of places, or any deſire to obtain them) are in its intereſt. I ſhall give you one inſtance out of many.

At the laſt general election, a freeholder, who never aſked or received any favour from government, told the repreſentative he had voted for, that though he was not of the opinion of ſuch as thought a repreſentative ought to be directed entirely by his conſtituents [xxxvi. 549.], yet as a freeholder, he adviſed him to ſupport government againſt thoſe hypocritical rogues, the pretended patriots, who had occaſioned all the diſturbances in America as well as at home: ſeveral of them he named, which I ſuppreſs leſt it might be looked on as a libel. The repreſentative owned the advice to be juſt, and promiſed to do his endeavour for that purpoſe.

Our North-American colonies have found out, that poor Britain is grown old, weak, infirm, and quite ſuperannuated, without judgement to direct, or ſtrength to ſupport herſelf; they therefore, very kindly, take upon them the care of directing all her councils, not only in what reſpects themſelves, but in all other matters. If ſhe refuſes to comply with their directions, they will neither import from nor export to her, except tobacco; that they will ſend us for one ſeaſon only. However, it is to be hoped the legiſlature will convince them, that neither her intellects nor ſtrength are ſo far reduced, but that ſhe is ſtill able to correct them; which may be eaſily done, by not only prohibiting, but preventing all imports and exports to and from theſe kingdoms, and every where elſe, not even excepting proviſions of any kind. Of thoſe they have plenty produced among them. Their cattle, poultry, &c. may be drove, their grain, roots, greens, &c. carried by land, to their ſhut-up ports. Since they will not drink tea, they will have the leſs occaſion for ſugar; and when their rum is exhauſted, they have in general very fine fruits to reliſh their water with: perhaps it may prove greatly for their advantage to be confined to ſuch beverage, it may have the ſame good effect in curing their phrenzy as letting them blood. The New-Englanders ſeem at preſent as much affected with that terrible diſorder, as when their jails could not contain the number of witches produced among them.

A very ſmall part of our navy is able to block up all their bays, large rivers, &c. and to ſeize all veſſels that may attempt either to go in or come out.

There is not a prudent ſober-minded man, in either Britain or America, but would be glad to ſee them all convinced of their ſubjection to the Britiſh parliament; for now they are in a ſtate of anarchy, without any government at all. No man's life or property is ſafe if he diſobliges the mob.

The gentlemen of Maryland durſt not determine about the tea, without their being called in to adviſe and direct; they wantonly and maliciouſly burnt not only the tea, but alſo the ſhip [xxxvi. 656.]. There is a great noiſe about not being repreſented in parliament: neither I nor thouſands more are; yet we chearfully pay the taxes for the ſupport of that government which protects us; and think it but juſt every perſon enjoying that advantage ſhould contribute thereto.

I have intereſt in America, though not ſo many thouſands as ſome others; yet it would be very grievous to me ſhould I loſe it; and I am ſenſible it is much ſafer in the hands of a Britiſh parliament, than in the Americans under no government. I am, &c. H. S.

Caſe

Caſe of the Count de GUINES, *the French Ambaſſador to the court of London, charged by M. Tort, formerly his ſecretary, with having ordered him to ſtock-job in the public funds of England, on his [the Ambaſſador's] account; of having, in order to evade the payment of the loſſes, obliged him to abſcond; of having afterwards cauſed him to be impriſoned; and of having defamed his character.*

TO deſtroy ſuch imputations as theſe, the ambaſſador ſays, he might have contented himſelf with denying them, they having no other ſupport but the aſſertion of the accuſer; but a more honourable and more ſatisfactory defence was neceſſary for his own juſtification, as a man; and more ſo, in vindication of the dignity of his character, as an ambaſſador. I will therefore, ſays he, undertake to prove, that the accuſation of Tort is falſe.—I will do more; I will prove that it cannot be true.

The Count, after thus briefly ſtating the accuſation, proceeds to lay before his judges the nature of ſtock-jobbing in the Engliſh funds.

Peace or war, ſays he, form the thermometer of the value of the Engliſh funds. If there is a probability of war, the funds fall; if there is a proſpect of peace, they riſe.

Gaming is carried on there, by purchaſing or ſelling ſtock fictitiouſly, to be delivered at a time agreed on. If, after this fictitious contract, a riſe or a fall happens at the time of ſettling, the difference muſt be paid accordingly.

When a jobber diſcovers that he has ſpeculated wrong, he may, in the mean time, repair the evil, by *covering* the operation; that is to ſay, by jobbing on the other ſide.

This ſtock-jobbing is prohibited by the laws of England, and therefore no legal proceſs can be carried on for the recovery of the debts that may reſult from it. It depends on the reciprocal honeſty of the gameſters. It is not diſhonourable, when it takes place between two perſons who play on equal terms; but it becomes culpable, when a jobber, informed of ſome great political event, avails himſelf of that advantage to ſtrip the ignorant. This fraud reſembles that of a merchant inſuring a ſhip which he knows has already periſhed.

After this explanation, it is evident, how very contemptible an ambaſſador muſt render himſelf, if, informed of the ſecrets of his court, he ſhould permit himſelf to job in the funds upon this certainty. What then muſt be the crime of his ſecretary, who, making a bad uſe of the knowledge he has of the diſpatches, to game with advantage, ſhould likewiſe pretend, in order to gain credit for himſelf, that he games in the funds, by the conſent, and for the account, of his maſter?

[To theſe preliminary eclairciſſements is added ſome explanation of the political events which, from the month of January 1771, to the 20th of April following, (the æra of this affair), occaſioned conſiderable variations in the Engliſh funds, ſuch as, till then, had rarely happened.]

A very ſerious difficulty had ariſen, towards the cloſe of the year 1770, between Spain and England, with reſpect to Falkland iſlands. Theſe two powers had armed; France had a part in it, as the ally of Spain; and negotiations were ſet on foot on all ſides, to prevent a war, which none of the three courts deſired.

In the month of July 1770, I was appointed ambaſſador at the court of London. Some time before my departure, upon the recommendation of ſeveral perſons who had intereſted themſelves in his behalf, I had taken M. Tort into my ſervice, in quality of ſecretary. He introduced into my houſe Mr Delpech, under the pretext of aſſiſting him in the buſineſs committed to his charge; and had under him beſides a Mr Roger, who had been recommended to me by perſons for whom I had a very great eſteem. I alſo lodged in my houſe M. Vachon, who, coming to paſs ſome time in England, had aſked that favour of me.

Upon my arrival at London, I placed an entire confidence in my ſecretary. I had a right to believe, that the perſon to whom I had ſhewn the greateſt favour, would, on this account, be the moſt devoted to my intereſt. M. Tort made a very bad uſe of the confidence I placed in him; but for a long time he prevented my diſcovering his infidelity. He firſt began by engaging a teacher of the French language to quit an employment he had at London, in order to purſue a ſmuggling-ſcheme; he bribed the perſon belonging to my houſehold, whoſe buſineſs it was to clear my effects at the cuſtom-houſe; and he made uſe of my name to favour a contraband trade, of all others,

a practice which moſt degrades the character of an ambaſſador. Some difficulties, however, ariſing in this trade, he ſoon caſt his eye upon a buſineſs which he looked upon as leſs hazardous, and more profitable. In ſhort, he commenced ſtock-jobber. His firſt acquaintance was with a Mrs Moriencourt, a lady who lived at London in cloſe connection with Salvadore the Jew; and by joining in the intrigues of that lady and Salvadore, and communicating to them the contents of my diſpatches, he tranſacted buſineſs not only with them, but alſo with the houſe of Herzuello and Morphy, with Meſſ. Bourdieu and Chollet, with Mr Thelluſſon, and others.

Beſides all theſe Engliſh merchants, he endeavoured to draw in three French merchants, Meſſ. Beaumont, Darnauld, and Bayau: but theſe merchants, ſhocked at his diſhoneſt ſcheme, refuſed to adopt it.

His ſucceſs, on the contrary, was ſo rapid with Mr Morphy, that his third part of the profits in one particular day produced him 70,000 livres. He aſſured his aſſociates, that I partook of theſe profits, and had the baſeneſs to paſs for my agent. None of the perſons, however, to whom Tort inſinuated that he acted for me, ever ſpoke to me, or cauſed me to be ſpoken to, nor endeavoured to obtain from me the ſlighteſt aſſurance of it, by word of mouth or in writing; blinded by their avarice, and by the hopes of playing at a certainty, they ſwallowed greedily all the fables he related to them.

In this career of ſucceſsful villany, an anonymous letter, received by the Prince de Maſſerano, in March 1771, deranged the enterpriſes of M. Tort. The Prince was informed, that his ſecretaries, and M. Tort, gamed in the public funds. The Prince imparted this letter to me. An anonymous writing was not ſufficient to deprive men of their employments; but it was ſufficient to engage us to have a ſtrict eye over their conduct. Diſſimulation then became a neceſſary duty for me; and I withdrew my confidence by degrees, even without ſuffering it to be perceived.

Agreeable to this plan, Tort no longer regiſtered the *intereſting diſpatches* received by me; he no longer wrote nor knew any thing of importance; and the abſurd manner in which he conducted his jobbing concerns after this, proves alſo, that his operations could not be on my account.

Before this time, Tort had made conſiderable gains; but now, deprived of all light at the moſt eſſential time, he reſembled a wandering traveller in a dark night; he loſt his way. From whence it happened, that he and his aſſociates played on the wrong ſide; jobbing for the *fall* of the funds, when they ſhould have jobbed for the *riſe*: they were *bears* when they ſhould have been *bulls* [xxxiv. 311.]; and, continuing ignorant of their error, they plunged themſelves deeper and deeper into the abyſs they had prepared for thoſe with whom they had contracted.

About the 12th of April, Tort began to grow uneaſy, and gave Meſſ. Vachon and Roger to underſtand, that he ſhould be obliged to abſcond, becauſe I ſhould loſe, and ſhould not be able to pay my debts. He took care alſo to aſk my leave to paſs a few days in the country. His preſages were ſoon realized. The funds roſe conſiderably; and on Saturday the 20th, he fled from London.

On Sunday the 21ſt, I was dreſſing myſelf to go to court, when about eleven in the morning, Madame Moriencourt, whom I had never ſeen, having deſired to ſpeak to me, was introduced into my apartment. She appeared to be in great trouble; and told me, without doubt I muſt know, that Mr Salvadore had jobbed for me in the funds, by order of M. Tort, for conſiderable ſums. Aſtoniſhed and exaſperated at this effrontery, I anſwered this woman, as I ought, with ſome warmth. She then aſſured me, that Tort muſt be gone off. She entered into a detail of the odious means he had made uſe of to gain her confidence; and added, that M. Vachon was at her houſe in tears. I opened the door, and told Madame Moriencourt, diſmiſſing her at the ſame time, that, if Tort had deceived her, I was ſorry for it; that I ſhould know how to recover him; *and that I would give him up to her dead or alive.*

It was now time to go to court. As ſoon as I returned, I loſt no time in procuring further explanations from my houſehold. I ſent to Meſſ. Roger and Vachon. They confeſſed, that Tort had given them to underſtand, that I gamed in the funds; and that they were informed, that he employed for this purpoſe, not only Mr Salvadore, but ſeveral other

other Engliſh merchants. I reproved them in the ſtrongeſt terms for their underhand dealings, and their concealment. They excuſed themſelves, by ſaying, that, being ſubordinate to a man who enjoyed my entire confidence, they had thought it their duty to be ſilent, and acknowledged, that he had gained them over to it by promiſes of rewards. I have ſince diſcharged both the one and the other.

About ſeven the ſame evening, I heard of Tort, by one of my couriers who returned from Calais, and had met him. A few minutes after, the domeſtic who had attended him, arrived, and brought me a letter, in which Tort informed me, that ſome unforeſeen affairs of conſequence had forced him to go to France, and to ſet out precipitately.

I made up my diſpatches immediately, and the ſame evening my couriers ſet off. I gave an account of all that happened to the Duke de Vrilliere; I imparted the meaſures I had taken to the Engliſh miniſtry, and to the *diplomatic corps*.

I wrote at the ſame time to my uncle the *Commandeur* de Guines, to inform him of the behaviour of Tort, and of his flight.

The next and the following day, I was more circumſtantially informed of his infamous practices, and I wrote in ſubſtance to the Duke de Vrilliere, that when I firſt had the honour to give him an account of the flight of my ſecretary, I was ignorant of the particulars of the crimes of which he was accuſed; that I now had proofs, that he had betrayed the ſecrets with which he was intruſted; that the King was intereſted *to make an example of him*; and that the notoriety of his crime demanded an exemplary puniſhment. I annexed a deſcription of Tort's perſon; and I repreſented the neceſſity of reclaiming him, where-ever he ſhould be found.

The ſame day, or the following, I heard of Tort from a perſon who had met him at Montreuil. This was the firſt intelligence I had received of the route he had taken. I inſtantly ſent off a courier to the Duke de Vrilliere, and gave him ſure indications to have him arreſted.

At Montreuil he had an interview with Salvadore the Jew, and they there concerted their future operations; in conſequence of which, Tort purſued his journey to Chantilly; and, as it afterwards appeared, Salvadore went directly to Paris, where he delivered a letter to M. Boyer, my agent, informing him of the ſum of 85,000 livres being due to Salvadore, and requeſted an interview at Chantilly, where Tort ſaid he would more fully explain the matter to Boyer. This fortunate event led to the diſcovery of Tort, who was afterwards apprehended at Paris by means of Delpech, and committed to the Baſtile.

Delpech, now the friend of Tort, and one of his witneſſes, endeavoured to make a merit with me of his impriſonment, and wrote me two letters, ſoliciting his place, and offering to lay open all his manœuvres and treacheries. It may well be imagined, I did not condeſcend to give him any anſwer.

Tort was obliged to ſubmit in the Baſtile to the two firſt examinations by interrogatories, in which he accuſed himſelf on every point. The Duke de Vrilliere tranſmitted them to me; I inſiſted on a ſevere puniſhment. After two months impriſonment he underwent a third interrogatory, which the ſame miniſter addreſſed to me on the 30th of June; at the ſame time acquainting me, that it appearing evident, that Tort *had no other deſign but that of gaining money*, it was hardly poſſible to detain him any longer in the Baſtile.

About this time, the Duke d'Aiguillon was nominated by the King to fill the department for foreign affairs, in the room of the Duke de Vrilliere. This miniſter ſent me, the latter end of Auguſt, a recall, which I had not required. As ſoon as I arrived, he told me, that the ſecret object of my return was a recrimination againſt me on the part of Tort, which had already been laid before the council of ſtate. I was greatly ſurpriſed to find myſelf thus accuſed to the King, by a man, whom I, as accuſer, had delivered into the hands of government.

Two months had elapſed ſince this affair had been carried to the council, and no information had been ſent to me, of the unheard-of change that had been operated in it.

Tort had begun by proteſting beforehand againſt every thing he had ſaid in the courſe of his examinations. He had undergone three upon oath: theſe three interrogations had been tranſmitted to me, but I had not been informed of the proteſt.

M. Tort produced proof of his imputation. I thought myſelf obliged, however, to oppoſe him by ſeveral memorials, which I preſented to the council of ſtate. I proved, that all the particulars of his accuſation were alike abſurd and contradictory.

While I was employed in this refutation, a report prevailed, that the embaſſy with which I was honoured, was going to be given to another. I apprehended it the more, as it had been engaged the laſt hour of my return to the Baron de Breteuil; who, informed of the object of my recall, had the civility to release the Duke d'Aiguillon from his promiſe. I had the honour to write to the Duke; who, on the 5th of November, wrote me the following anſwer.

"His Majeſty has always appeared to me determined to ſend you back to England, *as ſoon as you have given the neceſſary explanations, to diſcredit the imputations* of M. Tort. *He has never ſeemed upon this ſubject*, and you ought to look upon all that may be told you to the contrary as falſehoods."

My laſt memoir was read at the council-board, and completely overthrew all calumnies; at leaſt I had reaſon to think ſo, becauſe my return to London (made dependent in the moſt preciſe terms, in this miniſter's letter, on the annihilation of Tort's imputations) had been reſolved on by the King.

I ſet out for England on the 10th of January 1778: M. Tort was releaſed from the baſtile a few days after.

I heard publicly at London, that the uſe he made of his liberty was to publiſh that he had been juſtified by the council: I know that he cauſed the ſame impoſtures to be circulated at London, a letter which M. Thelluſſon wrote to me confirming the report.

It was ſome time after before his plan of recrimination manifeſted itſelf. M. Tort attacked me in the criminal court; and, to give more weight to this proceeding, he has preſumed to aſſert the falſeſt of falſities, *that he had been obliged to make his complaint to the miniſtry, before he carried it to the judges.*

The falſehood of this aſſertion is, however, contradicted by a letter from the Duke d'Aiguillon, which proves, *that the miniſtry never had any cognizance of that complaint but from the lieutenant-criminal, after it had been lodged in the office.* The ſame letter concludes with the following intimation: "*Before any thing is decreed reſpecting this matter*, his Majeſty would know, Sir, what you think of it, and what you may deſire on his part; *be it to leave a free courſe to the complaint, or to prevent the purſuit of it.* I ſhall expect your anſwer, that I may let his Majeſty know."

I replied, that I hoped the King would do me the juſtice to believe, that I was incapable of accepting the aid of his authority, to ſtop the courſe of a complaint already lodged, on an affair, the reſult of which, moreover, muſt be the juſtification of my conduct.

Thus was I forced into the neceſſity of maintaining a criminal proceſs, which but ill agreed with the character of the repreſentative of the King's perſon.

The ſituation I found myſelf in was very novel, and very delicate. As a citizen, I had no other part to take, but to follow exactly the courſe of juſtice; as an ambaſſador, having delivered up a criminal into the hands of government, and that government having puniſhed him, I might have availed myſelf of the King's authority to ſtop the progreſs of a deciſion in which the ſecrets of ſtate were neceſſarily involved: but I choſe to begin, by condeſcending, in the eyes of all Europe, and of the whole diplomatic corps, to put myſelf on a footing with a man who was formerly my ſecretary, with reſpect to a juſtification, from which I took care not to ſhelter myſelf under my public character.

[Here the Ambaſſador brings together a variety of circumſtances, which, he ſays, amount to ſo many proofs in his favour: but finally reſts his cauſe on the truth of the four following facts.]

FIRST FACT. That England offered France and Spain to ſet them the example of diſarming.

SECOND FACT. That on the 5th of April, I had received the diſpatch from my court, which poſitively announced to me, that France did not refuſe to follow the example given by England of diſarming, and that Spain concurred with France on this point.

THIRD FACT. That the diſpatch of the 4th of April, which arrived at London on the 7th and 8th, as poſitively announced to me, that Spain was determined to rely on his Britannic Majeſty and

and his miniſtry, for the evacuation of Falkland iſlands.

Tort neither regiſtered, nor knew of theſe diſpatches.

FOURTH FACT. That on the 14th of April, I knew for a certainty, that the anſwer of Spain left no further poſſible object of diſpute between the three powers.

It reſults from hence, *that, on the 14th of April*, I ſhould have been in time to have cauſed the tranſactions to have been covered: Meſſ. Bourdieu and Theluſſon having confeſſed, in their confrontations, that it would have been ſufficient to have known the anſwer of Spain on *the ſixteenth*, or even on *the eighteenth*, to have gained immenſely.

I ſhould then at leaſt have jobbed for *peace*. If I had jobbed, *I ſhould have gained*. This ſingle propoſition ſhould decide the cauſe.

ANECDOTES.

IN the year 1707, John Needs, a Winchester ſcholar, foretold the deaths of Mr Carman, chaplain to the college, Dr Mew, Biſhop of Wincheſter, and himſelf, within that year, to ſeveral of his ſchool-fellows, among others, to George Lavington. This expoſed him to much raillery in the ſchool, and he was indiſcreetly ſtyled *Prophet Needs*.—— Mr Carman died about the time he mentioned. For this event, however, he had little credit; it being ſaid, that the death of ſuch an old man might reaſonably be expected —— Within the time prefixed Biſhop Mew alſo died, by a ſtrange accident. He was ſubject to fainting fits, from which he was ſoon recovered, by ſmelling to ſpirits of hartſhorn. Being ſeized with a fit while a gentleman was with him, perceiving its approach, he pointed eagerly to a phial in the window: the viſitor took it, and, in his haſte, poured the contents down the Biſhop's throat, which inſtantly ſuffocated him. This incident was accounted for in the ſame manner as the other.—— As the time approached which Needs had prefixed for his own diſſolution, of which he named even the day and the hour, he ſickened, apparently declined, and kept his chamber, where he was frequently viſited and prayed with by Mr Fletcher, ſecond maſter of the ſchool, and father to the late Biſhop of Kildare. He reaſoned and argued with the youth, but in vain: with great calmneſs and compoſure, he reſolutely perſiſted in affirming, that the event would verify his prediction. On the day he had fixed, the houſe-clock, being put forward, ſtruck the hour before the time: he ſaw through this deception, and told thoſe that were with him, that when the church-clock ſtruck, he ſhould expire. He did ſo.

Mr Fletcher left a memorandum in writing to the above purport; and Biſhop Trimnell, about the year 1722, having heard this ſtory at Wincheſter, wrote to New College, of which Mr Lavington was then fellow, for farther information. His anſwer was, that "John Needs had indeed foretold, that the Biſhop of Wincheſter (Mew) and old Mr Carman ſhould die that year; but then they being very old men, he had foretold, for two or three years before, that they ſhould die in that number of years. As to foretelling the time of his own death, I believe he was punctually right.

Dr Lavington gave the ſame account to his friends after he was Biſhop of Exeter.

ABout the year 1735, a book was publiſhed, intitled, "The cure of Deiſm." The author, Mr Eliſha Smith, had the misfortune to be confined in the Fleet priſon, for a debt of 200l. William Benſon, Eſq; one of the auditors of the impreſt, was highly pleaſed with this work. He inquired who the author was, and, having received the foregoing account, not only ſent him a very handſome letter, but diſcharged the whole debt, fees, &c. and ſet him at liberty. This deſerves to be recorded, as an uncommon inſtance of generoſity and goodnature; though Mr Auditor Benſon, having been thruſt into the Dunciad, will probably be known to poſterity only as a bad critic:

> On two unequal crutches propp'd, he came,
> Milton on this, on that one Johnſton's name.

Of Milton he erected a monument in Weſtminſter-abbey, and gave Mr Dobſon, of New-College, 1000l. for tranſlating Paradiſe Loſt into Latin; Johnſton's Latin Pſalms he preferred to Buchanan's. Mr Benſon publiſhed, however, a tranſlation of the firſt and ſecond Georgics, which had merit.

SIR,

SIR, *Pall Mall, Jan.* 20.

AFter a great deal of unavailing argumentation, the diſpute between the Americans and us ſeems now to be reduced to the ſingle queſtion, Whether we are able by force to reduce them to obedience, or not? It is a mere queſtion of fact, in which, as the lawyers ſay, the parties join iſſue, and ſo is ready to be ſent to trial, without any farther demurring; leaving the cauſe to be finally decided, as the weight of evidence ſhall preponderate in favour of one ſide or the other.

That the power which ſo lately carried on a ſucceſsful war againſt the united forces of France and Spain, ſhould not be able to ſubdue a parcel of planters and merchants, who have no fleet, no army, no public treaſury, no artillery or military ſtores, and who have no reſpectable head of authority to produce uniformity of conduct, or to prevent mutiny and ſedition in thoſe, who, from a ſpirit of ſedition only, take upon them to be ſoldiers, is what no man will eaſily conceive, who is in the leaſt acquainted with the hiſtory of human dealings. At the ſame time, in examining how the powers of G. Britain are to be brought to act boſtilely againſt the Americans, I am ſenſible of ſome difficulty; the cauſes of which I ſhall here endeavour to inveſtigate.

The Engliſh nation has hitherto divided the whole human race into two claſſes only, viz. Foreigners, who are always ſuppoſed to be at bottom enemies; and Engliſhmen, who are always ſuppoſed to be at bottom friends, to England. In compliance with this diſtinction, not ill founded in the nature of things, two very different plans of conduct have been conſtantly followed by the people of England, whenever any inſult has been offered by the one or by the other of thoſe two claſſes to any branch of their government. Were, for inſtance, a captain of a French or Spaniſh man of war to order the cockſwain of an Engliſh long-boat to be tarred and feathered in the bay of Campeachy, the news would put all England in an uproar: Fleets would be immediately fitted out, officers put into commiſſion, and men preſſed at every port, to repeat the affront put upon the Britiſh flag; and all this, without any cool or regular examination into the fact, or how far the cockſwain might not have drawn this feathering upon himſelf by his own inſolence. Should the miniſtry ſhew any backwardneſs in ſeconding this ardour in the people, and treat this feathering as a *teterrima belli cauſa*, their eternal oppoſers would not fail to lay hold of ſo favourable an occaſion of repreſenting them as traitors to their country, and of driving them out of their ſo much-wiſhed-for places. If, on the contrary, the miniſtry ſhould engage heartily in a war, the moſt hungry orator amongſt the patriots would not dare to open his mouth againſt them.

On the other hand, the groſſeſt inſults offered by an Engliſhman, not only to an inferior officer, but to the higheſt perſons and departments in the government, and which manifeſtly lead to other practices totally ſubverſive of the ſtate, are treated with the utmoſt temper and moderation. If he is called to account for this offence, he becomes immediately the favourite of the populace, and zealouſly ſupported by the minority in both houſes of parliament. Tho' the laws of England are of themſelves ſufficiently formed for the protection of the individuals, every quibbling interpretation of them, by every factious or mercenary lawyer, is readily admitted in his defence; none againſt him. Every evidence againſt him is examined with the utmoſt ſcrupulouſneſs, and every informality in the mode of trial is allowed to operate in his favour. And laſtly, his jury, who are much more nearly allied to him than to his accuſers, are eaſily induced, not only to let him come off unpuniſhed, when every rational man eſteems him puniſhable, but may poſſibly ordain heavy damages to be given to him by his proſecutors for any irregularities they may inadvertently have fallen into in the courſe of their proceeding.

When we look back for the cauſe of this extraordinary heat of the Engliſh, in reſenting the affronts done to thoſe who repreſent their ſtate in one of thoſe caſes, and of their no leſs extraordinary coolneſs in the other, it plainly turns out to be this: That any contempt ſhewn by a foreign power to their rulers, is ſuppoſed to be levelled at the whole community, and at every individual of it; whereas the inſults of an Engliſhman, who is himſelf a member of the community of England, and intereſted in its welfare, cannot be ſuppoſed to mean any miſchief to it, or to his fellow-citizens; and the ſpirit of liberty, which requires them

them to have always a jealous eye to the conduct of their rulers, naturally inclines them to take part with any one of their own body who complains of an undue exertion of power, and to overlook the demerits of the complainer.

If the government of England were to have no diſputes to ſettle with any but mere Foreign States, and mere Engliſhmen, the experience they have acquired in the conflicts of ſeveral centuries paſt, would be ſufficient to guide them in any new emergencies of a like kind: but, unfortunately, there has lately ſtarted up to view in America a new claſs of men, who will be found upon examination to belong to neither of thoſe two claſſes; which, for that reaſon, give great perplexity both to the government and people of England, and muſt ever continue to perplex them, till their true nature, and their true relation to G. Britain, is accurately known, and a ſuitable mode of proceeding with regard to them adopted.

Being deſcended from an Engliſh ſtock, ſpeaking the Engliſh language, holding amongſt themſelves laws, cuſtoms, and religion, ſomewhat ſimilar to thoſe of England; being in the practice of calling themſelves Engliſhmen, and us brethren; they have artfully perſuaded the people of England, that they are their fellow-citizens, and Engliſhmen like themſelves to all intents and purpoſes. But this is altogether a fallacy. Similarity of language or deſcent do not confer upon a man the rights of any community, nor does the want of them preclude him from thoſe rights, if he happens to be furniſhed with the more eſſential requiſites. A native of Languedoc or Dauphiny, who ſells his lands, and, with his family and effects, comes over to ſettle in England, becomes upon his landing as good an Engliſhman, in every political ſenſe of the word, as any man born in the iſland; and if he is not completely ſo in the eye of the law, it is becauſe our law is not able to diſtinguiſh, at firſt ſight, the ſtrangers who come into England with the fixed purpoſe of ſettling, from thoſe who do not. In like manner, a native Engliſhman, who leaves England to ſettle in Languedoc, and there purchaſes lands, or enters into partnerſhip in trade or manufactures with Frenchmen, becomes himſelf a Frenchman to all intents and purpoſes. He cannot owe allegiance to two different ſovereigns at the ſame time, and therefore pays it to the King of France, from whom he receives protection; forfeiting all the rights of citizenſhip he held in his native country, to which he is thus become a commercial rival, and political enemy; for *where the treaſure is, there will the heart be alſo*.

An American Engliſhman, according to his own deſcription of himſelf, ſeems to differ but in one circumſtance from this Frenchified Engliſhman; and that is, in his not having come under the allegiance of any foreign prince: by which it muſt be allowed, that he is not completely a foreigner. But his allegiance to the King of England is of a very weak and ambiguous kind; little more than nominal; as he acknowledges him only in his feudal capacity, as lord of the manor of Greenwich, or of Windſor caſtle; renouncing him in his more exalted character of head of the Britiſh empire, and third part of its legiſlative power. He allows, that his own ſituation excludes him from having any ſhare in the legiſlature of G. Britain; and affirms, that it has no right to tax him, as it taxes Engliſhmen.

Theſe are ſome of the principal features by which an American is, by his own account, to be diſtinguiſhed from an Engliſhman of this country: but they are likewiſe the features of an alien, not of our fellow-citizen. Nor do the marks of an alien appear ſtronger in thoſe political circumſtances, than in his intereſts as a landholder, a merchant, and a manufacturer: for, ſo far from having a common intereſt with the Americans, in which the great characteriſtic of citizenſhip conſiſts, the proſperity of their trade and manufactures would have long ago ruined England, had it not been for that tyrannical and unconſtitutional power, as they call it, of the Britiſh parliament, which has put a variety of fetters upon their trade, and made it ſubſervient to ours, very little with their own conſent, as appears by many paſſages in their late manifeſtoes from Philadelphia.

When a Boſtonian tells us, *he carried the free conſtitution of England with him to America*, it is very difficult to ſay what he means. But if we may be allowed to explain his meaning by the help of the fact itſelf, he can only mean, That he left England to become a freeman of a corporation, ſettled in a far diſtant country, by a charter from the King of England;

that,

that the internal policy of this corporation was formed upon the model of that of England; that he had there his Houſe of Commons, in which he was repreſented, and which had the right of impoſing taxes upon him for the purpoſes of this corporation; that he had a Council, which anſwered to our Houſe of Peers; and that, to make this a complete parliament, like that of England, a Bailiff or Governor from the King of England was ſent to preſide in it. Suppoſing all this fooliſhnde to be juſt, as in fact it is not, for an American Council is exceedingly unlike an hereditary Houſe of Peers; yet when the whole, or any of the parts, of an American government, is put ſide by ſide with the whole, or any of the correſponding parts, of the government of England, ſo different in its nature as well as magnitude, the compariſon produces ſomething completely ridiculous. Mr Hancock may be a very good Engliſhman amongſt Boſtonians, but he is no more an Engliſhman amongſt Engliſhmen, than General Gage is a King amongſt Sovereigns.

To hinder us from perceiving that they are not Engliſhmen or our fellow-citizens, the Americans have availed themſelves of every ambiguity in our language. They have called themſelves our *Fellow-ſubjects*, knowing that they are ſo only from a circumſtance which belongs to them in common with the people of Hanover. They have talked conſtantly of their *Mother-country*, and have founded their abſurd pretenſions on their Britiſh deſcent; when they know, that there are thouſands amongſt them who join in thoſe demands upon their *Mother-country* who were born in Weſtphalia, and who owe their rights of American Engliſhmen merely to an act of that legiſlature, the authority of which they join in diſclaiming: and they have lately talked to us, in the tragic ſtrain, about the horrors of a *civil war*, when they know, that, let the war in America be ever ſo horrible, there will no true Engliſhman fall in it, except he be from amongſt thoſe brave men who have lately ſailed from England, with red coats upon their backs, to vindicate the important rights of their countrymen. But all this juggling, of which the detail is infinite, muſt loſe its effect upon Engliſhmen, whenever they come to be diſtinctly informed, that the Americans are not their fellow-citizens, but their ſubjects; and that it is to be independent of them, not of the parliament, which, ſeparate from the people of England, has no meaning at all, that is the great object of the preſent American ſtruggles.

With this ſingle light, the people of England will be able to ſee through all the ſophiſtry of the American pamphleteers; who, having no ſenſe of their own, borrow ſome from Locke, and then turn it into nonſenſe by their miſapplication of it. They will ſee, that all they have ſaid about *taxation going hand in hand with repreſentation*, and which Locke expreſsly confines to *free men, members of a free ſtate*, was never meant to be applied to our Americans, who are not *free men*, nor *in a ſtate of independence*, with reſpect to England. They will ſee, that, notwithſtanding the deep and important maxim, *That every man's property is his own*, and that other no leſs wonderful diſcovery, *That it is no better than robbing a man to take his property from him without his own conſent*; yet that the Americans are ſtill liable to be juſtly taxed by the Engliſh; inaſmuch as no man who is indebted to other people has a right to call any thing he poſſeſſes *his own*, till all theſe his debts are diſcharged; that in the mean time he muſt acknowledge a right in his creditors of taking from him *what belongs to them*, whether he will or not; and that he muſt not think of excluding from the number of theſe creditors the perſon to whom he owes much for ſupport and protection, and without whoſe ſupport and protection he would never have been poſſeſſed of any thing at all. The Americans are certainly not repreſented in the Britiſh parliament; and, from what I have already ſaid of their ſituation and circumſtances, it is impoſſible they ever ſhould; not from the impoſſibility of ſending members from a great diſtance, a circumſtance in which the inhabitants of Rhode-Iſland do not eſſentially differ from thoſe of the Orkneys, but from the incompatibility of their partial intereſts with ours in matters of trade and manufactures, which would make their admiſſion into our councils a miſchievous abſurdity.

Miniſters of ſtate have ſeldom leiſure, from official buſineſs and parliamentary wrangling, to enter into ſpeculative inquiries concerning the more abſtract relations of men and things; yet it appears by the late acts of parliament for curbing the Americans, that the true relation between

tween them and us, as laid open in this paper, was not unknown to them. It is at leaſt upon this ground that the propriety of thoſe acts can be beſt defended, and the abſurdity of the complaints againſt them eaſily expoſed. The Americans, for inſtance, complain, that trials by jury, the birthright of every Engliſhman, is taken from them. But this aſſertion, as far as regards them as Boſtonian Engliſhmen, is not in the leaſt true. They ſtill are allowed juries of their own vicinage for deciding every cauſe, civil or criminal, that can occur with regard to their own affairs within their own diſtrict, as fully as is enjoyed by any Engliſhman in England. But what the Boſtonians moſt unfairly contend for is, to have diſputes between them and the Engliſh nation ſettled by a jury of Boſtonians; that is, that they be allowed to become at the ſame time both judge and party. This our parliament has wiſely provided againſt, by ordering all cauſes reſpecting the public revenue to be tried by the courts of admiralty; and all treaſons, and other crimes and miſdemeanors againſt the ſtate of G. Britain, to be tried in G. Britain, or in ſome other part of the Britiſh empire, where its ſupreme authority is fully acknowledged. In like manner, their complaints againſt the plan of government eſtabliſhed in Canada, give the ſtrongeſt preſumption of the wiſdom and propriety of it, as thoſe complaints manifeſtly ariſe from the various means provided in that plan to prevent the Canadians from entering into rebellious projects, ſuch as the Boſtonians have lately fallen into, and into which they have been at great pains to draw all their neighbours. The Canadians, upon large and truly revolution principles, are allowed the free exerciſe of their religion, with full ſecurity for their property by forms of law to which they have been long accuſtomed, and which, while they are more convenient for them than the common law of England, are of perfect indifference to us. But their duty to the Britiſh ſtate is marked out in that plan with much more preciſion than has been done in any of the former eſtabliſhments in America, in which there has been more truſted to the gratitude, the juſtice, and common ſenſe, of the perſons on whom they were beſtowed, than the event has been able to juſtify.

I have ſtill more to ſay upon this ſubject, and indeed one of the chief obſtructions to our acting hoſtilely againſt the Americans is ſtill untouched: but finding I have already extended this letter to an unuſual length, muſt reſerve what remains for another.

Lond. Chron. BRITANNICUS.

AMERICA.

A letter from the general congreſs; copies of which, and of the petition to the King, were delivered to each of the Speakers of the provincial aſſemblies in America, to be by them tranſmitted to their agents at London, viz. Paul Wentworth, Eſq; Dr Benjamin Franklin, William Bollan, Eſq; Dr Arthur Lee, Thomas Life, Eſq; Edmund Burke, Eſq; Charles Garth, Eſq;

Gentlemen, *Philadelphia, Oct. 26. 1774.*

WE give you the ſtrongeſt proof of our reliance on your zeal and attachment to the happineſs of America, and the cauſe of liberty, when we commit the incloſed paper to your care.

We deſire you will deliver the petition into the hands of his Majeſty; and after it has been preſented, we with it may be made public through the preſs, together with the liſt of grievances. And as we hope for great aſſiſtance from the ſpirit, virtue, and juſtice of the nation, it is our earneſt deſire, that the moſt effectual care be taken, as early as poſſible, to furniſh the trading cities and manufacturing towns throughout the united kingdoms, with our memorial to the people of G. Britain [xxxvi. 691.]

We doubt not but your good ſenſe and diſcernment will lead you to avail yourſelves of every aſſiſtance that may be derived from the advice and friendſhip of all great and good men, who may incline to aid the cauſe of liberty and mankind.

The gratitude of America, expreſſed in the incloſed vote of thanks [xxxvi. 691.], we deſire may be conveyed to the deſerving objects of it, in the manner that you think will be moſt acceptable to them.

It is propoſed, that another congreſs be held, on the 10th of May next, at this place; but in the mean time we beg the favour of you, Gentlemen, to tranſmit to the Speakers of the ſeveral Aſſemblies, the earlieſt information of the moſt authentic accounts you can collect, of all ſuch conduct and deſigns of the miniſtry or parliament as it may concern America to know. —— We are, &c.

By order and in behalf of the congreſs,
HENRY MIDDLETON, Preſident.

The PETITION of the AMERICAN CONGRESS to the KING.

Philadelphia, Oct. 26. 1774.

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of the colonies of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſet's-bay, Rhode-iſland and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the counties of Newcaſtle Kent and Suſſex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, in behalf of ourſelves, and the inhabitants of thoſe colonies who have deputed us to repreſent them in general congreſs, by this our humble petition beg leave to lay our grievances before the throne.

A ſtanding army has been kept in theſe colonies, ever ſince the concluſion of the late war, without the conſent of our aſſemblies; and this army, with a conſiderable naval armament, has been employed to enforce the collection of taxes.

The authority of the commander in chief, and, under him, of the brigadiers-general, has, in time of peace, been rendered ſupreme in all the civil governments in America.

The commander in chief of all your Majeſty's forces in North America, has, in time of peace, been appointed governor of a colony.

The charges of uſual offices have been greatly increaſed, and new, expenſive, and oppreſſive offices, have been multiplied.

The judges of admiralty and vice-admiralty courts are impowered to receive their ſalaries and fees from the effects condemned by themſelves.

The officers of the cuſtoms are impowered to break open and enter houſes without the authority of any civil magiſtrate, founded on legal information.

The judges of courts of common law have been made entirely dependent on one part of the legiſlature for their ſalaries, as well as for the duration of their commiſſions.

Counſellors holding their commiſſions during pleaſure, exerciſe legiſlative authority.

Humble and reaſonable petitions from the repreſentatives of the people have been fruitleſs.

The agents of the people have been diſcountenanced, and governors have been inſtructed to prevent the payment of their ſalaries.

Aſſemblies have been repeatedly and injuriouſly diſſolved.

Commerce has been burdened with many uſeleſs and oppreſſive reſtrictions.

By ſeveral acts of parliament made in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th years of your Majeſty's reign, duties are impoſed on us for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and the powers of admiralty and vice-admiralty courts are extended beyond their ancient limits, whereby our property is taken from us without our conſent, the trial by jury in many civil caſes is aboliſhed, enormous forfeitures are incurred for ſlight offences, vexatious informers are exempted from paying damages to which they are juſtly liable, and oppreſſive ſecurity is required from owners before they are allowed to defend their right.

Both Houſes of Parliament have reſolved, that coloniſts may be tried in England, for offences alledged to have been committed in America, by virtue of a ſtatute paſſed in the 35th year of Henry VIII. [xxx. 687.], and, in conſequence thereof, attempts have been made to enforce that ſtatute. A ſtatute was paſſed in the 12th year of your Majeſty's reign, directing, that perſons charged with committing any offence therein deſcribed, in any place out of the realm, may be indicted and tried for the ſame, in any ſhire or county within the realm; whereby the inhabitants of theſe colonies may, in ſundry caſes by that ſtatute made capital, be deprived of a trial by their peers of the vicinage.

In the laſt ſeſſions of parliament, an act was paſſed for blocking up the harbour of Boſton; another, impowering the Governor of the Maſſachuſet's-bay to ſend perſons indicted for murder in that province to another colony, or even to G. Britain, for trial, whereby ſuch offenders may eſcape legal puniſhment; a third, for altering the chartered conſtitution of government in that province; a fourth, for extending the limits of Quebec, aboliſhing the Engliſh and reſtoring the French laws, whereby great numbers of Britiſh freemen are ſubjected to the latter, and eſtabliſhing an abſolute government, and the Roman-Catholic religion, throughout thoſe vaſt regions that border on the weſterly and northerly boundaries of the free Proteſtant Engliſh ſettlements; and a fifth, for the

the better providing ſuitable quarters for officers and ſoldiers in his Majeſty's ſervice in North America.

To a Sovereign who "glories in the name of Briton," the bare recital of theſe acts muſt, we preſume, juſtify the loyal ſubjects, who flee to the foot of his throne, and implore his clemency for protection againſt them.

From this deſtructive ſyſtem of colony-adminiſtration, adopted ſince the concluſion of the laſt war, have flowed thoſe diſtreſſes, dangers, fears, and jealouſies, that overwhelm your Majeſty's dutiful colonies with affliction; and we defy our moſt ſubtle and inveterate enemies to trace the unhappy differences between G. Britain and theſe Colonies from an earlier period, or from other cauſes, than we have aſſigned. Had they proceeded on our part from a reſtleſs levity of temper, unjuſt impulſes of ambition, or artful ſuggeſtions of ſeditious perſons, we ſhould merit the opprobrious terms frequently beſtowed on us by thoſe we revere. But ſo far from promoting innovations, we have only oppoſed them; and can be charged with no offence, unleſs it be one to receive injuries, and be ſenſible of them.

Had our creator been pleaſed to give us exiſtence in a land of ſlavery, the ſenſe of our condition might have been mitigated by ignorance and habit. But thanks be to his adorable goodneſs, we were born the heirs of freedom, and ever enjoyed our right under the auſpices of your royal anceſtors; whoſe family was ſeated on the Britiſh throne to reſcue and ſecure a pious and gallant nation from the Popery and deſpotiſm of a ſuperſtitious and inexorable tyrant. Your Majeſty, we are confident, juſtly rejoices that your title to the crown is thus founded on the title of your people to liberty; and therefore we doubt not but your royal wiſdom muſt approve the ſenſibility, that teaches your ſubjects anxiouſly to guard the bleſſing they received from Divine Providence, and thereby to prove the performance of that compact which elevated the illuſtrious Houſe of Brunſwick to the imperial dignity it now poſſeſſes.

The apprehenſion of being degraded into a ſtate of ſervitude, from the preeminent rank of Engliſh freemen, while our minds retain the ſtrongeſt love of liberty, and clearly foreſee the miſeries preparing for us and our poſterity, excites emotions in our breaſts, which, though we cannot deſcribe, we ſhould not wiſh to conceal. Feeling as men, and thinking as ſubjects, in the manner we do, ſilence would be diſloyalty. By giving this faithful information, we do all in our power to promote the great objects of your royal cares, the tranquillity of your government, and the welfare of your people.

Duty to your Majeſty, and regard for the preſervation of ourſelves and our poſterity, the primary obligations of nature and of ſociety, command us to intreat your royal attention; and, as your Majeſty enjoys the ſignal diſtinction of reigning over freemen, we apprehend the language of freemen cannot be diſpleaſing. Your royal indignation, we hope, will rather fall on thoſe deſigning and dangerous men, who, daringly interpoſing themſelves between your royal perſon and your faithful ſubjects, and for ſeveral years paſt inceſſantly employed to diſſolve the bands of ſociety, by abuſing your Majeſty's authority, miſrepreſenting your American ſubjects, and proſecuting the moſt deſperate and irritating projects of oppreſſion, have at length compelled us, by the force of accumulated injuries, too ſevere to be any longer tolerable, to diſturb your Majeſty's repoſe by our complaints.

Theſe ſentiments are extorted from hearts that much more willingly would bleed in your Majeſty's ſervice. Yet ſo greatly have we been miſrepreſented, that a neceſſity has been alledged, of taking our property from us without our conſent, "to defray the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, the ſupport of civil government, and the defence, protection, and ſecurity of the colonies." But we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that ſuch proviſion has been and will be made for defraying the two firſt articles, as has been and ſhall be judged, by the legiſlatures of the ſeveral colonies, juſt, and ſuitable to their reſpective circumſtances; and for the defence, protection, and ſecurity of the colonies, their militia, if properly regulated, as they earneſtly deſire may immediately be done, would be fully ſufficient, at leaſt in times of peace: and in caſe of war, your faithful coloniſts will be ready and willing, as they ever have been when conſtitutionally required, to demonſtrate their loyalty to your Majeſty, by exerting their moſt ſtrenuous efforts in granting ſupplies and

raiſing forces. Yielding to no Britiſh ſubjects in affectionate attachment to your Majeſty's perſon, family, and government, we too dearly prize the privilege of expreſſing that attachment by thoſe proofs that are honourable to the prince who receives them, and to the people who give them, ever to reſign it to any body of men on earth.

Had we been permitted to enjoy in quiet the inheritance left us by our forefathers, we ſhould at this time have been peaceably, chearfully, and uſefully employed, in recommending ourſelves by every teſtimony of devotion to your Majeſty, and of veneration to the ſtate from which we derive our origin. But though now expoſed to unexpected and unnatural ſcenes of diſtreſs, by a contention with that nation in whoſe parental guidance, on all important affairs, we have hitherto with filial reverence conſtantly truſted, and therefore can derive no inſtruction in our preſent unhappy and perplexing circumſtances from any former experience; yet we doubt not, but the purity of our intention, and the integrity of our conduct, will juſtify us at that grand tribunal before which all mankind muſt ſubmit to judgement.

We aſk but for peace, liberty, and ſafety. We with not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we ſolicit the grant of any new right in our favour. Your royal authority over us, and our connection with G. Britain, we ſhall always carefully and zealouſly endeavour to ſupport and maintain.

Filled with ſentiments of duty to your Majeſty, and of affection to our parent-ſtate, deeply impreſſed by our education, and ſtrongly confirmed by our reaſon, and anxious to evince the ſincerity of theſe diſpoſitions, we preſent this petition only to obtain redreſs of grievances, and relief from fears and jealouſies, occaſioned by the ſyſtem of ſtatutes and regulations adopted ſince the cloſe of the late war, for raiſing a revenue in America; extending the powers of courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty; trying perſons in G. Britain for offences alledged to be committed in America; affecting the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay; and altering the government and extending the limits of Quebec; by the abolition of which ſyſtem, the harmony between G. Britain and theſe colonies, ſo neceſſary to the happineſs of both, and ſo ardently deſired by the latter, with the uſual intercourſes, will be immediately reſtored.

In the magnanimity and juſtice of your Majeſty and parliament we confide, for a redreſs of our other grievances; truſting, that when the cauſes of our apprehenſions are removed, our future conduct will prove us not unworthy of the regard we have been accuſtomed, in our happier days, to enjoy. For, appealing to that *Being* who ſearches thoroughly the hearts of his creatures, we ſolemnly profeſs, that our counſels have been influenced with no other motive than a dread of impending deſtruction.

Permit us, then, Moſt Gracious Sovereign, in the name of all your faithful people in America, with the utmoſt humility to implore you, for the honour of Almighty God, whoſe pure religion our enemies are undermining; for your glory, which can be advanced only by rendering your ſubjects happy, and keeping them united; for the intereſts of your family, depending on an adherence to the principle that enthroned it; for the ſafety and welfare of your kingdoms and dominions, threatened with almoſt unavoidable dangers and diſtreſſes; that your Majeſty, as the loving father of your whole people, connected by the ſame bands of law, loyalty, faith, and blood, though dwelling in various countries, will not ſuffer the tranſcendent relation formed by theſe ties to be farther violated, in uncertain expectation of effects, which, if attained, never can compenſate for the calamities through which they muſt be gained.

We therefore moſt earneſtly beſeech your Majeſty, that your royal authority and interpoſition may be uſed for our relief; and that a gracious anſwer may be given to this petition.

That your Majeſty may enjoy every felicity through a long and glorious reign over loyal and happy ſubjects; and that your deſcendents may inherit your proſperity and dominions till time ſhall be no more, is, and always will be, our ſincere and fervent prayer.

[Signed] H. Middleton, Preſident. J. Sullivan. N. Folſom. T. Cuſhing. S. Adams. J. Adams. R. Treat Paine. S. Hopkins. S. Ward. E. Biddle. J. Galloway. J. Dickinſon. J. Morton. T. Mifflin. G. Roſs. C. Humphreys. C. Rodney. T. M'Kean. E. Dyer. R. Sherman. Silas Deane. P. Livingſton. J. Alſop. J. Low. J. Duane. J. Jay.

W.

W. Floyd. H. Wiſner. S. Boerum. W. Livingſton. J. D. Hart. S. Craine. R. Smith. G. Reid. M. Tilgman. T. Johnſon jun. W. Paca. S. Chare. R. H. Lee. P. Henry. G. Waſhington. F. Pendleton. R. Bland. B. Harriſon. W. Hooper. J. Haws. R. Caſwell. T. Lynch. C. Gadſden. J. Rutledge. E. Rutledge.

A letter from Gov. Gage to Mr Randolph.

To the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq;

SIR, *Boſton, Oct.* 20. 1774.

REpreſentations ſhould be made with candour, and matters ſtated exactly as they ſtand. People would be led to believe, from your letter to me of the 10th inſt. [xxxvi. 702.], that works were raiſed againſt the town of Boſton, private property invaded, the ſoldiers ſuffered to inſult the inhabitants, and the communication between the town and country ſhut up and moleſted.

Nothing can be farther from the true ſituation of this place than the above ſtate. There is not a ſingle gun pointed againſt the town, no man's property has been ſeized, or hurt, except the King's, by the people deſtroying ſtraw, brick, &c. brought for his ſervice. No troops ever gave leſs cauſe for complaint, and greater care was never taken to prevent it; and ſuch care and attention was never more neceſſary, from the inſults and provocations daily given to both officers and ſoldiers. The communication between the town and country has been always free and unmoleſted, and is ſo ſtill.

Two works of earth have been raiſed at ſome diſtance from the town, wide of the road, and guns put in them. The remains of old works, going out of the town, have been ſtrengthened, and guns placed there likewiſe. People will think differently, whether the hoſtile preparations throughout the country, and the menaces of blood and ſlaughter, made this neceſſary; but I am to do my duty.

It gives me pleaſure that you are endeavouring at a cordial reconciliation with the mother-country; which, from what has tranſpired, I have deſpaired of. No body wiſhes better ſucceſs to ſuch meaſures than myſelf. I have endeavoured to be a mediator, if I could eſtabliſh a foundation to work upon, and have ſtrongly urged it to people here. To pay for the tea, and ſend a proper memorial to the King, would be a good beginning on their ſide, and give their friends the opportunity they ſeek to move in their ſupport.

I do not believe, that menaces and unfriendly proceedings will have the effect which many conceive. The ſpirit of the Britiſh nation was high when I left England, and ſuch meaſures will not abate it. But I ſhould hope, that decency and moderation here would create the ſame diſpoſition at home; and I ardently wiſh, that the common enemies to both countries may ſee, to their diſappointment, that theſe diſputes between the mother-country and the colonies have terminated like the quarrels of lovers, and increaſed the affection which they ought to bear to each other.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

THOMAS GAGE.

SIR, *London, Jan.* 5.

THE cordiality and affection which the American puffers and ſcribblers ſay prevailed at the general congreſs are known by every honeſt Philadelphian to be falſehoods. The celebrated Mr Dickinſon, the ſecond-named delegate for Pennſylvania, cannot have forgotten the thorough *caſing* which he received from Mr Galloway, the firſt-named delegate; nor can Mr Galloway have forgiven the *ſcurrilous falſities* which provoked him to diſcipline the celebrated Gentleman Farmer, Lawyer, and Patriot. The public may gueſs what ſort of affection ſubſiſted between the well-drubbed patriot and his corrector.

It is conjectured, that much the ſame cordiality ſubſiſted between Mr Cuſhing and Mr Low, the firſt-named delegates for Maſſachuſets and New York. Mr Low, when at the head of the New-York committee, during the laſt non-importation agreement, in a letter to Mr Cuſhing, *accuſed* the Boſton ſaints with *breaking* their own ſolemn agreement; with *ſeducing* the traders in Connecticut to deſert the New-York merchants, and to trade at Boſton, becauſe Boſton was full of goods; and with *running* goods into the town of New York. Theſe dreadful accuſations were fully proved by Mr Low. Mr Cuſhing read Mr Low's letter at the Boſton town-meeting: the ſaints, on finding their baſeneſs detected, were exceedingly enraged: they voted the letter from the New-York committee a falſe and ſcandalous libel; then it was torn in pieces

pieces by Mr Cuſhing, the chairman, and thrown out of the windows of the town-hall.

In return for this polite uſage, the New-York merchants printed a complete account of all the goods *fraudulently imported* from England by the righteous of Boſton [xxxii. 511.], in breach of the non-importation agreement; and alſo ſent Mr Cuſhing and the Boſton committee a letter, informing them, that the Boſton merchants had, as a body, though the non-importation was their *own planning*, acted in ſuch an underhand, *treacherous manner*, as would have *diſgraced* the pooreſt individual. Such was the end of the laſt non-importation agreement.

Meſſ. Low and Cuſhing would undoubtedly, when they met at Philadelphia, moſt affectionately ſhake hands, and congratulate each other on the *many compliments* which formerly had paſſed between them *in writing*. Mr Galloway would forget the ſcurrilities of Mr Dickinſon, and Mr Dickinſon his caning from Mr Galloway. The New-York delegates would forget how the Boſtonites had deceived and betrayed them, and the Boſtonites how the New-Yorkers had detected and expoſed them. All would be harmony and brotherly love among the delegates.

Theſe are ſome characteriſtical ſketches of the men whom the American ſcribblers have compared to the ancient Romans for *wiſdom*, dignity, and courage.

A Boston Saint.

To the North-American Merchants.

London, Jan. 5.

THere cannot be a greater deception than that which the Americans are now practiſing. The ſubject of the preſent conteſt is no leſs than, Whether the ſupreme legiſlature of Great Britain ſhall have any authority over them, or not? or whether acts of parliament paſſed by King, Lords, and Commons, are for the future to be of any validity in America? And the American advocates ſet your underſtandings ſo very low, as to expect that you ſhould join with them in deſtroying your own government, and the authority of the Britiſh legiſlature, and in ſetting up another of *their's* upon its ruins.

Do you think that your property in America will be more ſecure, for the abolition of all the acts of parliament made to protect it?

Some of their writers, and of their Houſe of Burgeſſes too, already enumerate in their liſt of grievances, the 23d of George II. by which lands in America are made ſubject to Engliſh debts. Can you hope to enjoy the benefit of this law for a ſingle year, after you have deſtroyed the authority of the legiſlature which enacted it?

Should one of the firſt effects of American independence, be their iſſuing a paper-currency, and making that a lawful tender to their Engliſh creditors, to whom could you then apply for relief? Do you expect a more certain ſecurity againſt the frauds of ſuch a currency, by preſenting your petitions to the colony-aſſemblies, than you now enjoy under expreſs acts of parliament for that purpoſe?

Will the excluſive rights of trade, which the laws have hitherto maintained between the different parts of the empire, be better preſerved to you by the diſſolution of this empire, and ſetting up American independence?

The gentlemen of the American congreſs have now ſent their reſolutions of defiance to the Britiſh legiſlature. In which, forgetting that they originally went out as ſubjects of the crown of England, ſolemnly acknowledging themſelves as ſuch; that they hold their lands by grants under the great ſeal of England; that their two firſt original charters actually tax them, and their ſubſequent charters implicitly; and ſome of them moſt expreſsly declare, that they ſhall be ſubject to *be taxed by act of parliament in England*, which are the very words of the Pennſylvania charter [xxxvi. 414]; forgetting all the obligations they are under to the parent-ſtate; forgetting all that paſſed in the year 1754 at their congreſs at Albany; when, after meeting together to form a plan of defence, they called upon Great Britain in the moſt ſuppliant manner for protection; ſaid that the French were forming a chain of forts behind their backs, and threatened to puſh them into the ſea; deplored their inability to defend themſelves, and intreated our protection: forgetting the many millions we ſpent during the laſt war in their defence, and the generoſity with which we encouraged ſuch of the colonies as would do any thing for themſelves: forgetting their having then told us, that they were true and loyal ſubjects of the empire, and that fighting for them was fighting for ourſelves: forgetting, that

that in conſequence of the laſt war, we are now ſeventy millions in debt, and they ſcarce a ſingle ſhilling: forgetting that the people of this country annually pay taxes to the amount of 1,500,000 l. for the American ſhare of the war, beſides 400,000 more for the expence of their civil and military eſtabliſhments: forgetting the variety of bounties which this country pays to them for the encouragement of their trade: forgetting all their paſt profeſſions and preſent obligations, they chuſe now to ſet out anew, and to conſider themſelves as emerging out of a ſtate of nature. Inſtead of obeying the laws, under which they have hitherto flouriſhed, and have grown up to their preſent greatneſs, they recur to a jargon of their own about a ſtate of nature, which they never were in; and tell us of natural and unalienable rights, which, as both they and we were born ſubjects of the Britiſh conſtitution, never exiſted; and then plainly declare, that they will no longer obey the laws of the realm; that acts of parliament, being made without their conſent, are of no force; and that they will be governed by a code of laws of their own aſſemblies.

From a prudent caution, however, not to give too violent an alarm to the whole trading intereſt of this kingdom, in their fourth reſolution they profeſs to retain ſome regard to the acts of trade and navigation, though they avow the paying none to any of the reſt.

But if you attend to the well-guarded terms in which theſe great maſters of ſemblance have choſen to expreſs themſelves, you will find, that they have taken due care, after having got rid of our other acts of parliament, to leave themſelves looſe enough from any reſtraints by acts of trade.

Their words are theſe: "But for the mutual intereſt of both countries, we chearfully conſent to the operation of ſuch acts of the Britiſh parliament as are *bona fide* reſtrained to the regulation of our external commerce," &c.

We conſent, they ſay, not to the *authority*, but to the *operation* of ſuch acts, &c. Authority implies obligation, and that is too great an infringement upon their independence, for theſe new-erected ſtates to admit of. The ſingle ground upon which they chuſe to reſt the operation of theſe acts, muſt be their own voluntary conſent.

In order to enable us to judge how far this conſent will go, it is neceſſary to take in ſome of the other reſolutions which accompany it. In their ſeveral charters, the crown provides, that the revenue officers ſhall have free admiſſion into their ports; and reſerves to itſelf a right of appointing admiralty-courts, and of naming the judges of them; and theſe courts from the beginning, have decided cauſes without a jury, juſt as the admiralty-courts in civil cauſes do here in England. Theſe admiralty-courts have at times undergone ſuch regulations as have been found neceſſary to meet the ſeveral frauds as they ariſe.

Theſe regulations are now all to be taken away, while the arts of evading the laws, againſt which they were made, are ſtill to remain. You will alſo remark, that previous to theſe gentlemens chearful conſent to the operation of acts of trade, the board of cuſtoms is ſtated as a grievance; and the poor revenue-officer is to be left alone in every port, naked and defenceleſs, to be tarred and feathered, if he preſume but to look in the face of an illicit trader.

And then at length, after we have made all theſe conceſſions, and removed every thing out of the way, which can give a check to their ſmuggling, then at laſt they tell us, that they will chearfully conſent to the operation of ſuch acts of the Britiſh parliament as they ſhall find to come within their deſcription of acts of trade. And there is no danger of their ſacrificing too much by the declaration: for after having taken away all the authority of parliament to command the obſervance of theſe laws, and after having taken away all the efficacy of the courts of admiralty, which ſhould puniſh the breach of them, they may without doubt chearfully leave them to their own operation. Stript of all the means of enforcement, without authority, and without a ſanction, they well know that they will have no operation at all.

About fifty carpenters arrived at Boſton, from Halifax, in the beginning of November, to aſſiſt in fitting up barracks for the troops.—The committee of Portſmouth, New Hampſhire, reſolved, to conſider the perſons who engaged theſe artificers, as alſo the artificers, (unleſs they immediately return to their habitations), as enemies to the community.

On the 8th of November the troops quitted

quitted their incampments on the common of Boſton and Fort-hill, and went into barracks in different parts of the town.

According to a letter from Boſton, of Dec. 2. the following troops then lying there were, the 4th, 5th, 10th, 23d, 38th, 43d, 47th, 52d, 59th, and 64th, regiments, three companies of the 18th, and two of the 65th; alſo ſix companies of the train of artillery.

The number of ſouls in the following provinces, according to an eſtimate ſaid to be made in the congreſs, was as follows, viz. New Hampſhire 150,000, Maſſachuſet's-bay 400,000, Rhode-iſland 59,678, Connecticut 192,000, New York 250,000, New Jerſey 130,000, Pennſylvania, including the lower counties, 350,000, Maryland 320,000, Virginia 650,000, North Carolina, 300,000, South Carolina 225,000. Total 3,026,678.

A town-meeting at Boſton, Nov. 7. reſolved as follows. "We recommend, That as his Excellency the Governor has aſſured the town, that he will do all in his power to ſecure the peace and good order of the town, that the town, on their part, will exert their beſt endeavours to effect the ſame deſirable purpoſe; and to this end would augment the town-watch; and it is recommended to the ſelectmen of the town, that they increaſe the watch to the number of twelve men in each watch-houſe, for the ſecurity and ſafety of the inhabitants, and that they be directed to patrole the ſtreets of the town for the whole night the enſuing ſeaſon. And it is earneſtly deſired, that his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace, and other peace-officers, would exert their authority for the obſervance of the laws, and preſervation of peace and order. And it is ſeriouſly recommended to all maſters of families, that they reſtrain their children and ſervants from going abroad after nine o'clock in the evening, unleſs on neceſſary buſineſs."

The Boſton gazette of Nov. 7. contains the declarations of a great number of perſons, the ſheriffs of counties, as well as the various officers of the militia, that they will not accept of commiſſions under the regulations made by the late oppreſſive acts [xxxvi. 660.] of parliament.

"*Edinburgh, Jan.* 21. By accounts from Virginia we learn, that the people there were obliging every individual to ſign a deed, binding himſelf to conform to every reſolve of the congreſs. This was complied with, by many, with great reluctance; and others did actually refuſe. But they at laſt fell upon an expedient at Williamſburgh, the provincial capital, to remedy this backwardneſs. They erected, at the principal avenue to the town, a very high gibbet, upon the one ſide of which they hung a barrel of tar, and on the other ſide a bag of feathers, and on each of them the following inſcription: *A cure for the refractory.* In a very ſhort time the deed bore teſtimony, that there was not one who had not experienced the ſalutary effect of ſo healing a medicine."

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Boſton, Dec. 7. a committee of ſixty-three perſons were appointed to carry into execution in that town the agreement and aſſociation of the grand congreſs; of whom ſeven to be a quorum. At the ſame meeting ſeven gentlemen were appointed, "to draw up a vote of thanks of the town of Boſton, expreſſive of their gratitude for the benevolent aſſiſtance which they have received from the other colonies during their preſent calamities, and particularly for the generous recommendation of the reſpectable Continental Congreſs, for further ſupport from the colonies, during their unhappy ſtruggle under the arbitrary and oppreſſive meaſures of the Britiſh adminiſtration."

In the provincial congreſs at Cambridge, Dec. 10. the delegates came to the following reſolutions.

"Inaſmuch as many ſtates have been taught by fatal experience, that powers delegated by the people for long periods, have been abuſed, to the endangering the public rights and liberties; and this congreſs having juſt reaſon to ſuppoſe, that their conſtituents, the good people of this province, when they appointed their preſent delegates, were not apprehenſive that the buſineſs neceſſary to be done would require their attendance for any long time,

Reſolved, That the adjournment of this congreſs on the 29th day of October laſt was ordered and made from a due conſideration of the preſſing exigencies of the public affairs, and the evident neceſſity of further deliberation thereon;

And whereas, for the reaſon firſt mentioned, it is not expedient that there

ſhould

ſhould be a further adjournment of this congreſs; therefore

Reſolved, That after the buſineſs neceſſary to be immediately diſpatched ſhall be finiſhed, the congreſs be diſſolved.

And this congreſs being deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the increaſing dangers which threaten the rights and liberties of the people of this province with total ruin, our adverſaries being ſtill indefatigable in their attempts to carry into execution their deep-laid plans for that wicked purpoſe; and conſidering the indiſpenſable neceſſity that an aſſembly of the province ſhould be very frequently ſitting, to conſult and deviſe meaſures for their common ſafety; therefore

Reſolved, That it be, and it is hereby earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in this province, that each of them do forthwith elect and depute as many members as to them ſhall ſeem neceſſary and expedient, to repreſent them in a provincial congreſs, to be held at Cambridge on the firſt day of February next enſuing; to be choſen by ſuch only as are qualified by law to vote for repreſentatives in the general aſſembly, and be continued by adjournment, as they ſhall ſee cauſe, until the Tueſday next preceding the laſt Wedneſday in May next, and no longer; to conſult, deliberate, and reſolve, upon ſuch further meaſures, as (under God) ſhall be effectual to ſave this people from impending ruin, and to ſecure thoſe ineſtimable liberties, derived to us from our anceſtors, and which it is our duty to preſerve for poſterity.

And conſidering the great uncertainty of the preſent times, and that unexpected important events may take place, from whence it may be abſolutely neceſſary that the delegates who may be elected as above propoſed, ſhould meet ſooner than the day aforementioned, it is recommended to the ſeveral towns and diſtricts, that they inſtruct and authoriſe their ſaid delegates to aſſemble at Cambridge aforeſaid, or any other place, upon notice given them of the neceſſity thereof, by the delegates that may be choſen by the towns of Charleſtown, Cambridge, Brookline, Roxbury, and Dorcheſter, or the majority of them, in ſuch way as they ſhall judge proper. And it is further recommended to the delegates to be elected, that they conform themſelves to ſuch inſtructions. Signed by order of the Provincial Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident."

"*Boſton, Dec.* 12. The day before yeſterday it was moved in provincial congreſs, that arms be immediately taken up againſt the King's troops. But one of the members got up, and told them, ſuch a motion was infamous, when at the ſame time the members knew, that neither Connecticut nor any of the ſouthern colonies meant to oppoſe his Majeſty's arms. On which account the congreſs immediately diſſolved, and a new one is to be choſen, to meet the 10th of next month.—At Plymouth they are now beating up for volunteers to attack the troops: the parties ſent for a parſon to pray for them, who refuſed to comply; but he was obliged to attend on being ſent for a ſecond time, on penalty of being ſhot."

"*Portſmouth, New Hampſhire, Dec.* 16. We have been in confuſion here for two days paſt, on account of an expreſs from Boſton, informing, that two regiments were coming to take poſſeſſion of our fort. By beat of drum 200 men immediately aſſembled, and went to the caſtle in two gundalows, who on their way were joined by 150 more, and demanded the ſurrender of the fort; which Capt. Cochran refuſed, and fired three guns; but no lives were loſt: upon which they immediately ſcaled the walls, diſarmed the Captain and his men, took poſſeſſion of 97 barrels of powder, put it on board the gundalows, brought it up to town, and went off with it to ſome diſtance in the country. Yeſterday the town was full of men from the country, who marched in in form: they choſe a committee to wait on the Governor; who aſſured them he knew of no ſuch deſign as ſending troops, ſhips, &c."

"*New-Town, Suſſex county, Nov.* 24. Yeſterday David Campbell, a pedlar, was diſcovered in offering to ſale a pamphlet, intitled, *A friendly addreſs to all reaſonable Americans, on the ſubject of our political contentions, &c.* a work highly injurious to the cauſe of American liberty, ſpeciouſly recommending the baſe principles of paſſive obedience to tyranny, calculated to excite jealouſies and diviſions among the inhabitants of the different colonies, and terrify weak-minded perſons into ſubmiſſion to the late oppreſſive acts of parliament. The man,

man, as ſoon as queſtioned, proteſted his innocence; and, the dangerous tendency of the pamphlet being declared to him, he promiſed to ſell no more of them, one only having been diſpoſed of. —This day the county-committee called him before them, when he declared, that theſe infamous pamphlets were delivered to him by Mr Rivington of New York, printer, who recommended them as excellent pamphlets, and very ſaleable. Previous to his appearance before the committee, the man, being convinced of his offence, and deſirous to ſatisfy the people, had voluntarily conſented to their being burnt by the hands of the common hangman; and they were burnt accordingly, in preſence of a numerous concourſe of people. The pedlar, having promiſed to be more cautious in future, was diſmiſſed." [31.]

On the 7th of November, a diſcovery being made, that there were eighteen ſheep in a ſloop in the harbour of New York, bound for the Weſt Indies, a number of citizens informed the captain, that the exportation of ſheep was contrary to a reſolution of the continental congreſs: the ſheep were landed, and returned to the proprietor; and the people diſperſed quietly.

A letter from New York, dated, Dec. 26. ſays, "The butchers in general that attend the market in Philadelphia, in order to comply with the aſſociation of the congreſs, and to increaſe the breed of ſheep, have ſolemnly agreed, and pledged themſelves to the public, that they will not hereafter purchaſe any ewe mutton or lamb until the firſt day of May next, nor any ewe lamb from the ſaid firſt day of May until the firſt day of October following; nor will they after the firſt day of January kill any ewe mutton or lamb, on any account or pretence whatſoever, until the firſt day of May following; nor any ewe lamb whatever from the ſaid firſt day of May until the firſt day of October following."

"*New York, Dec.* 15. Letters by the laſt packet bring information, that his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to found a profeſſorſhip of divinity in the college of this city, with a ſalary from home; and to appoint the Rev. John Wardill, A. M. at this time in England, to be the Royal Profeſſor; the firſt inſtance, we apprehend, of the like nature in America."

NEW BOOKS; with the Prices, Publiſhers Names, Remarks, and Extracts.

[*The ſignatures annexed, ſhow to whom we are indebted for the remarks, &c.*; M. *denoting* Monthly Review; C. Critical Review; G. Gentleman's Magazine, *&c.*]

A journey to the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland. [*By Dr Johnſon.*] 5 *s. boards.* Cadell.

OF this journey, which poſterity will conſider as no leſs claſſical, and is, in truth, far more intereſting, than that of Horace to Brunduſium, we ſhall give a ſhort epitome.

Our author, having long deſired to viſit the Hebrides, was induced, in the autumn of 1773, to undertake the journey, by finding, in Mr Boſwell [the friend of Paoli], a companion, whoſe acuteneſs (he ſays) would help his inquiry, and whoſe gaiety of converſation, and civility of manners, are ſufficient to counteract the inconveniencies of travel in countries leſs hoſpitable than thoſe which they paſſed. They left Edinburgh Aug. 18. directing their courſe northward, along the eaſtern coaſt of Scotland, and accompanied the firſt day by another gentleman [unnamed], who could ſtay with them only long enough to ſhew them how much they loſt at ſeparation. As they croſſed the frith of Forth, they firſt viſited Inchkeith, a ſmall iſland, never before viſited by either of our author's companions, though conſtantly lying within their view. This is deſcribed as nothing more than a rock, covered by a thin layer of earth, with the ruins of a ſmall fort, little injured by time. Through Kinghorn, Kirkaldy, and Cupar, they then proceeded to St Andrew's, a city once archiepiſcopal, where lodgings had been provided for them, "by the interpoſition of ſome inviſible friend," at the houſe of one of the profeſſors, whoſe "eaſy civility," and "elegant lettered hoſpitality," are amply rewarded by as elegant an elogium. But this "kindneſs did not contribute to abate the uneaſy remembrance of an univerſity declining, a college alienated, and a church profaned and haſtening to the ground." On theſe ſeveral topics our author deſcants with his uſual energy and pathos, paying a compliment, by the way, to the "modern Latinity" of Buchanan, and obſerving, at St Andrew's,

drew's, only one tree, which "might be a ſhow in Scotland, as a horſe in Venice." Over the frith of Tay, they paſſed, by Dundee, to Aberbrothock, a monaſtery renowned in the hiſtory of Scotland, and ſtill magnificent in its ruins; thence proceeded to Montroſe, a "clean, airy, well-built" town; and were then drawn out of their way to the houſe of Lord Monboddo, "by the magnetiſm of his converſation." At Aberdeen, our travellers were politely noticed by Sir Alexander Gordon, known, twenty years ago, to Dr Johnſon, in London, and now Profeſſor of Phyſic in the King's college. Both the old and new city, and alſo the colleges, are briefly deſcribed, and we are told, that the writer had the freedom of the city politely given him in the town-hall, by the Lord Provoſt. "The honour conferred (ſays the Doctor) had all the decorations that politeneſs could add, and, what I am afraid I ſhould not have had to ſay of any city ſouth of the Tweed, I found no petty officer bowing for a fee." To Slanes-Caſtle, built on the margin of the ſea, the ſeat of the Earl of Errol, they were invited by his Lordſhip; and, with Mr Boyd, viſited *Dun Buy* (the *yellow rock*), a rocky peninſula, diſcoloured by the dung of innumerable ſea-fowls, and the *Bullers of Buchan*, a rock perpendicularly tubulated, of which the deſcription cannot be read with indifference. Purſuing their journey, our travellers ſaw neither flocks nor herds, and, in theſe 200 miles, had obſerved only one tree not younger than themſelves. At Banff, their next ſtage, nothing particular was obſervable, but the incommodiouſneſs of Scotch windows, which kept them very cloſely ſhut. Through Cullen they proceeded to Elgin, a place of little trade; and here, deſcribing the ruins of that cathedral, the Doctor aſſerts, that "our own cathedrals (alſo) are mouldering by unregarded dilapidation," and that "the monuments of ſacred magnificence are deſpiſed." This intelligence is new and alarming, and we could wiſh that theſe dilapidated churches had been ſpecified, eſpecially as, on many (Engliſh) cathedrals, to our knowledge, great ſums have lately and very judiciouſly been expended. — But to return: To Forres they went forwards the ſame day, "to an Engliſhman claſſic ground," being "the town to which Macbeth was travelling, when he met the weird ſiſters;" at Fochabers, a ſeat of the Duke of Gordon, ſaw the firſt orchard; and, at Nairn, entered on the Highlands, there "firſt ſeeing peat-fires, and hearing the Erſe language." From the houſe of Mr Macaulay, the miniſter who publiſhed an account of St Kilda, they viſited Calder-Caſtle, of which Macbeth was Thane, and, from this ancient tower, went to a moſt regular modern fortification, Fort-George, where the elegant converſation of Sir Eyre Coote, the governor [diſtinguiſhed by his actions in India], was preferred, by our author, to the delicacies of his table.

As, in this route, our author muſt unavoidably have croſſed the Spey, and have paſſed near, if not over, the field of Culloden, we cannot help wondering at his ſtudiouſly avoiding to mention that deciſive battle; and cannot but be of opinion, that moſt of his Engliſh readers, at leaſt, will think the ſcene where the fate of three kingdoms was really determined, of no leſs importance than any of the imaginary actions of Macbeth, though celebrated by Shakeſpeare.

At Inverneſs, "the capital of the Highlands," they quitted their poſt-chaiſe for horſes, now entering a country "upon which, perhaps, no wheel has ever rolled;" and on the banks of Loch Neſs, viſiting, by the way, and deſcribing, a Highland hut, and the celebrated fall of Foyers, rode to Fort Auguſtus; of which the courteſy of Mr Trapaud, the governor, is not forgotten. Two days more brought them, through the Highlands, to the weſtern coaſt; hearing, as they paſſed, of the raiſing of rents, and conſequent emigration of the inhabitants; and painting, with a glowing pencil, the hills and rivers, and, in particular, one pleaſant bank, which firſt ſuggeſted the thought of this narration. Leaving our author philoſophically to inveſtigate the reaſon of thoſe peculiarities which generally diſtinguiſh ſuch rugged regions, and, afterwards, as philoſophically to ſleep on a bundle of hay, in his riding-coat, we haſten to the Iſle of Sky, where Dr Johnſon and Mr Boſwell landed Sept. 20. and were met on the ſands, and entertained at Armidel (his ſeat) by Sir Alexander Macdonald. From Sky, they were invited to the Iſle of Raaſay, which lies eaſt of it, the arrival of ſtrangers having ſoon excited rumour and curioſity. For the manners and cuſtoms of the natives

we muſt refer to the work; obſerving only, that our travellers came thither too late to ſee "a people of peculiar appearance," as only the language and their poverty now remain, and of thoſe the firſt is attacked on every ſide, and the other gradually abated. In Raaſay, at Mr Macleod's, the Laird's, they found nothing but civility, elegance, and plenty; there was alſo muſic and dancing, beauty and gaiety, and Erſe ſongs ſung by ladies; ſo that, could our itinerant Homer "have found an Ulyſſes, he had fancied a Phæacia." Not to mention his wiſdom and ſagacity, Mr Boſwell, however, is, in ſome other reſpects, not unlike the hero of the Odyſſey, as

—— *mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes;*

and ſome luxuriant imaginations might, perhaps, form a compariſon between the iſlands of Calypſo and Paoii.

Mr Macdonald, and his lady, *Flora Macdonald* [xi. 630.], "a name that will be mentioned in hiſtory with honour, if courage and fidelity be virtues," entertained our voyagers at their return to Sky; from whence they croſſed an arm of the ſea to Dunvegan, a rocky prominence weſt of Sky, to which they were alſo invited by the Laird, and where the ſtorms ſome time (though not diſagreeably) confined them. Uiniſh, and its dun, or ancient fort, caverns, &c. next attracted their obſervation. Their ſubſequent ſtages were, Taliſker, in Sky, the houſe of Col. Macleod, an officer in the Dutch ſervice; Coriatachan, where they where hoſpitably welcomed by Mr Mackinnon; Oſſig, of which Mr Macpherſon is miniſter, (both in Sky); and, at Armidel, finiſhed their obſervations on that iſland, which occupy 100 pages. And here Dr Johnſon diſcovers his opinion, that the poems of Oſſian are impoſtures, as "the editor, or author, (he affirms), never could ſhew the original, nor can it be ſhewn by any other." To which Mr Becket has replied in the papers, that "the originals lay in his ſhop in 1762, for the inſpection of the curious; and that propoſals for publiſhing them were frequently advertiſed." To convince the incredulous, the editor, therefore, has now no reſource but the depoſiting them in ſome public library; though, as to the merit, if it be intrinſic, it is juſt the ſame whether Oſſian or Macpherſon was the author, and, perhaps, it may be no leſs an effort of genius to compoſe ſuch a work, with ſo few ideas, in this enlightened, than in that barbarous age, the ſuppreſſion of knowledge being rather more difficult than its free communication.

But we muſt now ſail through a ſtorm, with our traveller, to the iſlands of Col, one continued rock, thinly covered with earth, but very populous; Ulva, "rough and barren;" Inch Kenneth, though ſmall, remarkably pleaſant and fertile, and once a ſeminary of eccleſiaſtics; Sandiland, a rock of four acres; Icolmkill, or Iona, in early ages the great ſchool of theology, and the reputed cemetery of the Scottiſh Kings; and Mull, in extent perhaps the third of the Hebrides; from whence reimbarking for Scotland, they reached the main land Oct. 22. In theſe little voyages they were accompanied either by Sir Allan Maclean, who, with his two daughters, high born, poliſhed, and elegant, as they are, and their ſervants, are the only inhabitants of Inch Kenneth, or by the young Laird of Col, a moſt "amiable man, who, while theſe pages were preparing to atteſt his virtues, periſhed in the paſſage between Ulva and Inch Kenneth" [xxxvi. 503.]. Proceeding ſouthward to Inverary, they were kindly entertained by the Duke of Argyle, at his ſplendid ſeat; and then traverſing Glencroe, a black and dreary region, now made eaſily paſſable by a military road, paſſed, through a pleaſant country, to the banks of Loch-Lomond, and the houſe of Sir James Colquhoun, owner of almoſt all its thirty iſlands, which next morning they ſurveyed in a boat. Near this loch they paſſed a night with Mr Smollet, a relation of Dr Smollet, to whoſe memory he has raiſed an obeliſk, on the bank near the houſe in which he was born [xxxv. 500. 543.], and were there met by a poſt-chaiſe, which conveyed them to Glaſgow. From thence they directed their courſe to Auchinleck *(Stony field)*, the paternal ſeat of Mr Boſwell's father, one of the Lords of Seſſion; from thence returned to Edinburgh, "where (ſays our author) I paſſed ſome days with men of learning, whoſe names want no advancement from my commemoration, or with women of elegance, who, perhaps, diſclaim a pedant's praiſe;" and, after deſcribing a peculiar ſubject of philoſophical curioſity, "a college of the deaf and dumb, who are taught to ſpeak, to read, to write, and to practiſe arithmetic

tic by a gentleman whoſe name is *Braidwood*" [xxxi. 342.], the Doctor concludes his narrative as follows.

"Such are the things which this journey has given me an opportunity of ſeeing, and ſuch are the reflections which that ſight has raiſed. Having paſſed my time almoſt wholly in cities, I may have been ſurpriſed by modes of life, and appearances of nature, that are familiar to men of wider ſurvey, and more varied converſation. Novelty and ignorance muſt always be reciprocal, and I cannot but be conſcious that my thoughts on national manners are the thoughts of one who has ſeen but little."

Of "the things" here deſcribed, we have thus endeavoured to give a brief epitome, a mere ſkeleton, as it were, of the work; but, as for "the reflections," which may be conſidered as its fleſh and blood, its life and ſpirit, for them we muſt refer to the original, which, though the author may, perhaps, "diſclaim a pedant's praiſe," we cannot help ſaying, is worthy the author of the Rambler. G.

Dr Johnſon's book may be regarded as a valuable ſupplement to Mr Pennant's two accounts [38.] of his northern expeditions. — Mr Pennant travels, chiefly, in the character of the naturaliſt, and antiquary; Dr Johnſon in that of the moraliſt, and obſerver of men and manners. The former deſcribes whatever is remarkable in the face of the country, — the extraordinary productions of Nature, — the ruins, the relics, and the monuments of paſt times; the latter gives us his obſervations on the common appearances and productions of the ſoil and climate, with the cuſtoms and characteriſtics of the inhabitants, juſt as particulars and circumſtances chanced to preſent themſelves to his notice. The ingenious Cambrian delights in painting ſublime ſcenes, and pleaſing pictures; while the learned Engliſh Rambler ſeems rather to confine his views to the naked truth, — to moralize on the occurrences of his journey, and to illuſtrate the characters and ſituation of the people whom he viſited, by the ſagacity of remark, and the profundity of reflection. M.

A letter from a Virginian to the members of the congreſs to be held at Philadelphia. [xxxvi. 663.]

EXTRACTS.

THat no political ſociety can ſubſiſt, unleſs there be an abſolute ſupreme power lodged ſomewhere in the ſociety, has been univerſally held as an uncontroulable maxim in theory, by all writers on government, from Ariſtotle down to Sidney and Locke; and has been as univerſally adopted in practice, from the deſpotiſm of Morocco, to the republic of St Marino: as long as government ſubſiſts, ſubjects owe an implicit obedience to the laws of the ſupreme power, from which there can be no appeal but to Heaven. We for ſome years paſt have been multiplying ineffectual reſolves, petitions, and remonſtrances, and advancing claims of rights, &c.; our petitions have at laſt been neglected, or rejected, or cenſured; the principles on which we found our claims, have been formally denied. To what, or to whom, ſhall we have recourſe? Shall we appeal to the King of Maſſachuſet's-bay, to the King of Connecticut, to the King of Rhode-iſland, againſt the King of Great Britain, to reſcind the acts of parliament of Great Britain, to diſpenſe with the laws, to which, as a neceſſary and efficient part of that body, he has ſo recently given his aſſent? Ridiculous as theſe queſtions may appear, I am afraid they are but too much of a piece with doctrines which have been lately broached, inculcated every where, and almoſt every where received. The colonies are conſtitutionally independent of each other: They formally acknowledge themſelves loyal and dutiful ſubjects of his Majeſty George III.; but ſeverally claim an exemption from the authority of the Britiſh parliament. A doctrine ſo repugnant to the ideas of all our fellow-ſubjects in G. Britain, can, I truſt, have no place in your aſſembly. The buſineſs you have to tranſact, is too ſerious to be trifled with; the confidence repoſed in you, too ſacred to be ſacrificed to idle ſophiſtry and viſionary diſtinctions: the fate of America may depend on your reſolves; they ſhould be founded on principles that are plain and intelligible, that are marked with the authority of univerſal opinions and truths.

The ſupreme power of the Britiſh parliament over her colonies, was ever, till very lately, as univerſally acknowledged by ourſelves, as by our fellow-ſubjects in England. It uſurps no claim to infallibility in its opinions, but gives the ſubject a legal right of petitioning, remonſtrating, of propoſing plans of reformation and redreſs. Nevertheleſs,

though

though it pretends not to infallibility, like all other governments it requires an implicit obedience to its laws, and has a right to enforce it. A tribe of ſavages, unreſtrained by laws human or divine, may live in ſome harmony, and endure for ages, becauſe in the ſtate of nature there are at the moſt but two or three ſubjects to contend about, and the individuals are reciprocally over-awed by the natural rights of private revenge. But in civil ſociety, compoſed, as it commonly is, of ſuch an infinite number of heterogeneous and diſcordant principles and intereſts, in trade, in politics, and religion, where ſubjects of contention preſent themſelves by thouſands every hour, no conſtitution can ſubſiſt a moment, without a conſtant reſignation of private judgement to the judgement of the public.

What part then, Gentlemen, have you left you to act, but to propoſe, with the modeſty of ſubjects, ſome practicable plan of accommodation, and to obey? Shall the time of ſo reſpectable an aſſembly be ſquandered, in advancing claims of right, that have been urged and rejected a thouſand times; that have been heard, conſidered, ſolemnly debated, and decided by the only power on earth who has a right to decide them? Shall the opinions and deſires of a ſmall part of the community, prevail againſt the opinions and deſires of the majority of the community? What new ſpecies of eloquence can be invented to perſuade? what new logic to convince the underſtandings of our fellow-ſubjects? Shall the Britiſh ſenate be governed by the pernicious maxims of a Poliſh diet, and the *veto* of a ſingle member, or of a few members, however diſtinguiſhed by extraordinary wiſdom and virtue, obſtruct, or ſuſpend, or annul the legiſlation of a great nation?

Thoſe wiſe and virtuous citizens themſelves hold ſuch doctrines in deriſion. While a queſtion is in agitation, they debate with freedom; but they claim no blind ſubmiſſion to their opinions, no authority, but the authority of their arguments. They arrogate not to themſelves a monopoly of all the wiſdom and all the virtue in the nation. When the queſtion is decided, they ſubmit their private ſpeculative opinions, to the opinion of the majority, to the law of the land. They revere the law, and make it the rule of their conduct.

You, therefore, Gentlemen, the delegates of a very numerous and reſpectable people, will ſurely think it below the dignity of your character, to aſſemble with the paſſions and language of a common town-meeting, to ſit in judgement, like ſome foreign imperial power, on the decrees of a Britiſh legiſlature; to arraign the conduct of adminiſtration, in the lofty emphatic tone of a manifeſto. Can ſuch proceedings anſwer any purpoſe, but the dangerous purpoſes of exaſperating and provoking the indignation and vengeance of all orders and degrees of men in the parent-country? of alienating the affections of the people here, ſeducing them from their allegiance, inflaming their paſſions, and exciting them to popular tumults and inſurrections? The order and tranquillity of government frequently depend more upon the manners and morals of the people, than upon their laws and inſtitutions. For the honour of our native country, there are, I believe, few inſtances on record of any people under a free government, who have paſſed through the ſame length of period, with ſo few civil commotions, though the powers of government have never been vigilantly exerted, nor the laws held in any extraordinary veneration. But the manners and morals of our countrymen are undebauched and innocent, compared with thoſe of the inhabitants of older countries, where the inſtruments of corruption, and the incitements to vices and crimes are more general. The danger is nevertheleſs the ſame, or greater. There are no people on earth more ſecure from the humiliating effects of poverty, more ſuperior to the ſmiles or frowns of power, more unawed by the diſtinctions of birth and fortune, more confident or tenacious of their own opinions, or more on a level with all the world in their converſation and behaviour. The paſſions of ſuch men, agitated by falſe principles and miſtaken zeal, are more dangerous to the repoſe of the world, than the frenzy of the moſt diſſolute and abandoned ſlaves. You will ſurely beware how you inflame the minds of ſuch honeſt, deluded citizens; or the time may come, perhaps it is not very diſtant, that you will wiſh, when it will be too late, to calm the ſtorm you have raiſed, and will tremble every moment leſt it burſt on your own heads.

Upon the ſubject of a non-importation and

and non-exportation agreement, I am at a loſs what to ſay: it has been ſo often and ſo warmly recommended, as a ſpecific remedy for all our complaints, has received the ſanction of ſuch general authority, that I am afraid it will look like an affront to the underſtandings of my fellow-citizens, an apoſtaſy from my native country, to inſinuate the leaſt doubt of its efficacy. Yet let me moſt earneſtly conjure you, by the common love we bear to that country, by the gratitude we owe to the parent-country, by the important truſt repoſed in you, as you value your preſent and future peace, and the intereſts and happineſs of your poſterity; beware how you adopt that meaſure, how you engage in that ſtrange conflict of ſullenneſs and obſtinacy, till you have given it the moſt calm and ſerious deliberation.

The efficacy of the meaſure, admitting it to be a practicable one, depends, I preſume, upon the importance of our commerce with Great Britain. It is poſſible that people in general here may have been much deceived in this matter, by partial and exaggerated calculations, made under particular circumſtances, during particular periods, to ſerve the purpoſes of party. It would be difficult, if not impoſſible, to aſcertain the exact value of it. But if we may truſt to the authority of men of eminence, who have treated this ſubject as politicians at large, unbiaſſed by partial, local, or temporary views, men who have traced it through the books of Cuſtomhouſes, Merchants, Brokers, Manufacturers, &c. the beſt ſources of information; if we can depend on the opinions of the moſt intelligent merchants of our own country; if we can believe our own eyes, — every man of common obſervation, and reflection, muſt be aſſured, that the amount of Britiſh manufactures imported into this country, is very inconſiderable, compared with the opinions about it that are ſo induſtriouſly circulated thro' all the colonies, and ſo generally received. Let us examine by the ſame rule, the amount of the inland and coaſting trade of Great Britain, and her foreign trade with all the nations on earth; it will appear infinitely greater, than our countrymen in general (accuſtomed from the vanity natural to all mankind to conſider the little ſcenes and tranſactions immediately under their eyes, as objects of the greateſt magnitude) can form any adequate idea of. The reſources of her trade are infinite, the combinations of it too various and complicated, the revolutions of it too ſudden and frequent, to be eaſily explained or underſtood. But we may judge of it by the reſult and effect of the whole, whenever the aſtoniſhing power of the nation is called forth into exertion. Can we ſeriouſly believe, that this wealth and power is derived almoſt entirely from her North-American colonies? Can we, (who by our own confeſſions do not yet enjoy even all the neceſſaries of life), can we reaſonably hope, to ſtarve into compliance, ſo great, and ſo powerful a nation? Shall we puniſh ourſelves, like froward children, who refuſe to eat, when they are hungry, that they may vex their indulgent mothers? or like deſperate gameſters, ſtake at one throw, our ſmall, but competent and happy fortunes, againſt the ſucceſſive ſtakes, the accumulated wealth of ages? We may teaſe the mother-country, we cannot ruin her. Let us beware how we engage in ſuch an unequal conteſt, leſt, while we are giving her a flight wound, we receive a mortal one.

A friendly addreſs to all reaſonable Americans, on the ſubject of our political confuſions. In which the neceſſary conſequences of violently oppoſing the King's troops, and of a general non-importation, are fairly ſtated. New York printed: London reprinted. 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Richardſon & Urquhart. [25.]

THis performance is aſcribed to Dr Cooper, Preſident of King's college, New-York. M. —— We give an extract.

" Notwithſtanding all that can be ſaid of the naval ſtrength of G. Britain," ſay the ignorant and deluded Americans, " it is aſſerted by our patriotic leaders, and we have reaſon to think, that theſe colonies, of themſelves, are able to withſtand all her force."— The judgement of Heaven viſibly appears in this dreadful infatuation. It was but a few years ago, that we believed, and found by experience, that the colonies were unable to withſtand the militia of Canada, ſupported by a few regiments of regular troops from France. That this was the general opinion, moſt of us may remember; and it is evident from the meſſages that paſſed between Gov. Shirley and the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Boſton, from the addreſs of the Aſſembly of Virginia

to the King, at the beginning of the late war, and from many other authentic documents of that period. The colonies then humbly and ardently implored, that G. Britain would ſpeedily ſtep in to their reſcue, and preſerve them from a deſtruction that threatened to overwhelm them. Their prayers were ſoon heard: and what was the conſequence, we all know. The ſtrong bulwarks and fortreſſes of Canada were ſtormed, and the country conquered, by the diſcipline and invincible bravery of but a ſmall part of the Britiſh troops.

There is no room to doubt, but ſuch an army as was employed in the reduction of Canada, would be more than ſufficient for the conqueſt of all the diſaffected American colonies, ſhould ſuch a reſolution become neceſſary in order to reduce them to obedience. For they are open and acceſſible on every quarter, and have not a ſingle fortreſs to cover them, nor one regiment of regular troops to defend them; and they are without military ſtores, without magazines, and without the ſkill that is neceſſary for ſupporting an army. Under ſuch circumſtances, what would the boaſted numbers of our inhabitants avail us, againſt an attack from G. Britain? If an army was ſent in upon us which a body of 40,000 of our militia was unable to withſtand, (for it is impoſſible that a greater number of undiſciplined men could act to advantage), it would be able to carry deſolation through the whole country; and all the men in the colonies, were they firmly united, would not be able to oppoſe it. But yet, if the army here ſuppoſed ſhould be found unequal to the deſign of reducing the colonies, G. Britain could ſend of her own troops a ſecond, of equal ſtrength, to the aſſiſtance of the firſt; to theſe ſhe could add a third of Heſſians, a fourth of Hanoverians, and ſo on till the work were completed. She could eaſily take poſſeſſion of all our ſea-coaſts, where our wealth is principally ſeated, and force us to fly into the back parts of the country for immediate ſafety. There an army of Canadians might be ordered to meet us, and unnumbered tribes of ſavages might be let looſe upon us at the ſame time, while our lands would lie uncultivated, our ſtores exhauſted, our families unſheltered, and thoſe that happened to eſcape the ſword, glittering and flaming both in the front and rear of our ſettlements, would ſoon periſh by ſickneſs or famine.

All that is here mentioned G. Britain is able to do; and all this I believe ſhe would do, ſhould ſhe be obliged to enter into a war with the colonies, provided the Americans had reſolution and firmneſs enough (for ſo ſome would call it) to hold out to ſuch extremity. But I am too well acquainted with their character to expect that they would prove thus obſtinate in the day of trial. When they come to find, that on their ſide there can be no proſpect of victory, but that every day muſt deepen their diſtreſs, and render their condition worſe and worſe; their natural underſtandings will return to them, and irreſiſtibly plead the neceſſity of a ſubmiſſion as ſoon as poſſible. In that caſe, happy would it be for them if they could be conſidered only as conquered enemies; but, alas! they muſt be viewed in the light of vanquiſhed rebels, and treated accordingly. Their leaders muſt be given up into the executioner's hands; confiſcations of their eſtates, forfeited by rebellion, muſt follow; and all muſt be left at the mercy of their vanquiſhers. When one people is conquered by another in war, private property is reſtored to its former poſſeſſors; but when rebellions are cruſhed, the moſt to be expected is, that the lives of thoſe that belong to the lower claſſes will be ſpared.

To this wretched and accurſed ſtate of rebellion, the principles that have been propagated, and ſeveral ſteps that have been taken, in the American colonies, directly tend. Nay, a rebellion is evidently commenced in New England, in the county of Suffolk, without room for retreating. The inhabitants of that large and populous county have openly bid defiance to the united authority of the King, Lords, and Commons, aſſembled in parliament; they have moſt contemptuouſly rejected the regulations of their courts of juſtice, &c. eſtabliſhed by parliament; and not only ſo, but they have ſet up, in direct oppoſition to their authority, a government of their own. In the ſpirit of outrageous licentiouſneſs, they have compelled, by brutal violence, thoſe reſpectable gentlemen that held commiſſions under the crown, to reſign them in forms of their own inditing, and to relinquiſh their ſtations; and they have appointed others of the ſame factious and turbulent

turbulent diſpoſitions with themſelves to fill their places [xxxvi. 510, 12, 84. 654. 660.], till their long-projected republic ſhall be ſettled, which is the glorious object. They have already, if we may believe credible information, marked out the inland town of Worceſter for the ſeat of this republic; they are now collecting an artillery for its defence; and ſome of them have nominated the man who is to be their Protector.

Whether this be ſo or not, it appears from authentic intelligence, dated, Boſton, Sept. 27. that they have done as bad *. For the ſelectmen and the committee of correſpondence have proclaimed the King's troops to be public enemies, and declared to Mr Scot, that he deſerved immediate death for ſelling warlike ſtores to them; and the people actually did aſſemble to put this ſentence in execution; but Mr Scot was ſo fortunate as to make his eſcape [xxxvi. 650.]. And beſides this, the King's General and Governor farther complains of their continual acts of hoſtility. "Orders (ſays he) are given to prevent all ſupplies for Engliſh troops: ſtraw purchaſed for their uſe is daily burnt, veſſels with bricks ſunk, carts with wood overturned, and thus even the King's property is deſtroyed in every manner in which it can be effected." And he juſtly obſerves, that all this is "not the effect of raſh tumult, but of evident ſyſtem." [xxxvi. 651.]

Now, theſe rebellious republicans, theſe hairbrained fanatics, as mad and diſtracted as the Anabaptiſts of Munſter, are the people whom the American colonies with to ſupport: it ſeems to be a mark of judicial infatuation inflicted on us by the righteous judgement of Almighty God, that we of the other colonies can think of eſpouſing ſuch a cauſe, and of riſking every thing that is dear, againſt ſuch inexpreſſible odds,—in ſupport of a ſcheme which all of us, but a few Preſbyterians and Independents, in our hours of reflection, if we have any, muſt deſpiſe and abhor.

The hopes of all moderate and conſiderate perſons among us, whoſe numbers I believe are not ſmall, were long fixed upon the general American congreſs. They imagined it to be the buſineſs and deſign of this grand committee of committees, to find out ſome way, conſiſtent with our claims, for obtaining the reſtoration of our common tranquillity, and a happy reconciliation of G. Britain to her colonies. The known character of ſome gentlemen appointed as delegates, and the ſuppoſed character of moſt of the others, led us to expect from them all that we wanted; and to believe, that the united wiſdom of the Americans would ſhine in full ſplendor at the congreſs, and that the prudence and policy of the counſels there taken would be ſuch as would have done honour to an aſſembly of the greateſt ſages of antiquity. But—the poor Americans are doomed to diſappointment. The firſt diſcovery of the ſentiments of the congreſs was ſhocking. Every thing was kept ſecret for ſome weeks, and we flattered ourſelves with hoping for the beſt. But when the news arrived at Philadelphia, that the people of Suffolk had openly revolted from their allegiance to the King and his government; in a ſudden tranſport of joy, the veil of the congreſs was drawn back, and a myſtery revealed that filled the minds of many with ſurpriſe and aſtoniſhment; the myſtery was, that the gentlemen of the congreſs, in whom we confided as the faithful guardians of the ſafety, as well as rights of America, were diſpoſed to enter into a league, offenſive and defenſive, with its worſt enemies, the New-England and other Preſbyterian republicans. This fact is notorious to the world; it can neither be denied nor palliated; for they haſtily and eagerly publiſhed (and it was the firſt thing that they did publiſh) their cordial approbation of the Suffolk reſolves for erecting an independent government in New England; and recommended to the Americans the ſupport of thoſe meaſures with united efforts. From that time every moderate man among us has deſpaired of ſeeing any good produced by the congreſs; and from that time every thing that was bad has been growing worſe: *Ex illo fluere, ac retro ſublapſa referri ſpes Danaum.*

* See Gaine's Mercury of Oct. 10.

Three letters to a member of parliament, on the ſubject of the preſent diſpute with our American colonies. 1 s. 6 d. Lowndes.

THeſe letters are written in ſupport of an opinion, "that the pleas ſet up in juſtification of our violent proceedings againſt our American brethren cannot be defended on conſtitutional ground." In doing which, our author is led into a conſideration of the nature of Britiſh rights, and of the extent of parliamentary authority: and though

theſe ſubjects have been ſo often handled in the courſe of our American diſpute, he has adduced ſome facts and arguments that well deſerve attention. In his ſecond letter he gives a particular account of the meaſure adopted by K. Edward III. of ſummoning repreſentatives from Ireland to ſit in the Engliſh Houſe of Commons; and he afterwards obſerves, upon this meaſure, that the King's ſubjects of Ireland had proteſted, "That they were not bound to ſend repreſentatives to the parliament in England; that it was repugnant to their *liberties* and *cuſtoms*; for they had not agreed to any ſuch ſtipulation at the time of their firſt ſettlement there: and although, out of reverence to the royal pleaſure, they at laſt ſend repreſentatives, yet they delegate no authority of impoſing any tax or burden upon them, but reſerve that point entirely to their own determination. No ſupremacy of taxation was contended for, nor even ſo much as claimed over them, by the parliament at Weſtminſter: yet, if that parliament had been conſcious of holding any ſuch right, they would undoubtedly have enacted a law for levying ſubſidies in Ireland. But neither the King nor his great council appear to have dreamt that any ſuch pretenſion could be ſet up, or that any ſuch right exiſted. On the contrary, the Engliſh Houſe of Commons complain to his Majeſty of the burthens which the government of Ireland had thrown on them. The King ſends a requiſition to the Iriſh parliament, to provide for their own exigences, and to grant him an aid. On their refuſal, he ſummons them to elect repreſentatives to ſit and vote in his Engliſh Houſe of Commons, in order that their conſent to the ſubſidies he required might be obtained in this channel. The Iriſh declare againſt this, as a grievance, an innovation; and ſay they are not bound to ſend repreſentatives to the Engliſh parliament: and why? not on the poor or remote ſituation, for they were near neighbours; but certainly becauſe they claimed to be legally and rightfully repreſented and taxed in their own parliament only. The ſame kingly prerogative which introduced a parliament into Ireland, introduced it likewiſe into all our American colonies (Canada excepted). Theſe American parliaments have, from their firſt eſtabliſhment, claimed, and moſt of them exerciſed, legiſlation according to the law and cuſtom of the Engliſh parliament: in them the ſubjects there, like the ſubjects in Ireland, have taxed themſelves, either to provide for the exigencies of their government, or with aids to the crown. Nor are the inhabitants of theſe colonies more bound than the Iriſh to obey the King's writs of ſummons, and to ſend repreſentatives acroſs the ſea to ſit and tax them in the parliament at Weſtminſter, unleſs a new compact is formed, by entering into which they may voluntarily oblige themſelves to do ſo. I ſay nothing of the comparatively *few voices* on American queſtions ariſing in the Houſe, even if they were to ſend repreſentatives; of the large majority of votes to overbear them; or of the policy of the *Scotch* at the *Union*, who, foreſeeing the like contingence, took care to inſert, in the compact they entered into, a ſpecial clauſe, aſcertaining *in perpetuum* what proportion their *land-tax* ſhould bear to that of *South Britain*." M.

A letter to the Rt Hon. Lord M—— on the affairs of America; from a member of parliament. 1 s. Almon.

THis letter is ſaid to be addreſſed to Lord M—— "becauſe (among other reaſons) it is the public opinion that *his* advice has of late ſo fatally influenced the meaſures of adminiſtration."—The following ſhort extract may enable our readers to judge of the merits of this performance.

"Whatever may have been the ideas of theſe your Lordſhip chiefly converſed with during the ſummer, yet among the various orders of men I met with, the cauſe of America grew every day more and more popular. New doubts aroſe concerning the authority of the Britiſh parliament to tax the colonies at all: thoſe who had leiſure and opportunity to inquire into the principles of our own and other Gothic conſtitutions, thought there was evident ground to conclude, that the legiſlative power was diſtinct from the power of taxation. They reaſoned farther, to the ſame concluſion, from the ſeveral formalities ſtill kept up in the mode of originating and paſſing bills of ſupply.—It was aſked, Why could the Lords neither propoſe nor alter money-bills? and the anſwer was obvious, Becauſe they are not the repreſentatives of the people. It was obſerved, that in many parts of Germany, even in the electorate of Hanover, though

though the council of ſtate made laws, it was the diet which granted ſupplies: hence it was inferred, (I leave your Lordſhip to judge how naturally), that the notion which I fear obtains ſtill with the majority of both Houſes, viz. of the ſupremacy of parliament, comprehending taxation, had ariſen merely from the accidental union of two diſtinct powers in the ſame hands.

The power of making all laws whatever whereby money is not levied upon the ſubject, belongs equally to both houſes of parliament; both houſes forming together, under the ſovereign, one council of ſtate: but the power of raiſing ſubſidies, the Commons are as jealous of as ever: and I confeſs, my Lord, it is my own opinion they ought to be ſo; becauſe ſubſidies are not the dues of the crown, but the benevolence of the people. Can it be ſaid the power of raiſing taxes in the Britiſh parliament extends to Ireland? Did it extend to the counties-palatine in England, before their repreſentatives ſat in the Houſe of Commons [xxxi. 33.]? Did it extend to the clergy, till in conſideration of their freeholds they were admitted to vote in elections? Had not Calais its repreſentatives, while a part of our dominion? On what pretence, or by what precedent, then, ſay the friends of the Americans, does this power extend to them?"

In anſwer to our author's queſtion, Whether the counties-palatine were taxed "before their repreſentatives ſat in the Houſe of Commons?" it is ſcarce neceſſary to obſerve, that *Cheſter* had originally its own peculiar parliament, exerciſing the exclusive powers of legiſlation and taxation;—that when, in the reign of Henry VI. the Engliſh parliament granted a ſubſidy, which was attempted to be levied in that county, as well as in other parts of England, the inhabitants remonſtrated againſt it as an innovation and a grievance; in conſequence of which the King forbade the collection of the tax.—Afterwards, however, the people of Cheſter were taxed without being repreſented in the parliament of England: but in the act 34. and 35. Hen. VIII. for allowing them repreſentatives, the circumſtance of their having been ſo taxed was expreſsly declared to have been a *grievance*, and *derogatory unto the moſt ancient juriſdictions, liberties, and privileges of the ſaid county-palatine*, as well as *prejudicial to the commonwealth, quietneſs, reſt, and peace* of the inhabitants: and perhaps a more direct affirmation of the neceſſity of repreſentation to juſtify taxation was never made by parliament. M.

FOREIGN BOOKS.

The influence of the Chriſtian religion on the welfare of civil ſociety; in five ſermons, by the late M. Laget, &c. with hiſtorical notes. French. 8vo. *Amſterdam.*——From Matth. xii. 18. our author pleads the cauſe of Chriſtianity with a generous warmth, and liberality of ſentiment; he appears to be well acquainted with ancient and modern hiſtory, and to have carefully ſtudied the genius and ſpirit of the Chriſtian religion. M.

The hiſtory of Eudoxia Fœderowna, firſt wife of Peter the Great, Emperor of Ruſſia. Collected from the Chevalier D'Eon's works lately publiſhed. French.——This lady was the daughter of Fœdor Abraham witz Lapuchin, a gentleman of the grand duchy of Novogorod; ſhe was born, at Moſcow, in 1670; and was married to the Czar, in 1689: it is difficult to ſay, which were ſuperior, the beauties of her perſon, or thoſe of her mind. In two years ſhe had two ſons: Alexander, the eldeſt, died young; Alexis, the ſecond, lived to fall a victim to jealouſy and ambition. The Czar ſoon grew tired of his wife, and ſacrificed her to the charms of a miſtreſs. Her jealouſy was violent; and inſtead of diſſembling her reſentment, ſhe had recourſe to every ſpecies of reproach. The Czar ſoon after cauſed her be ſhut up in a convent. Being accuſed of carrying on a ſecret correſpondence with the Czarœwitz her ſon, and of carrying on a love-intrigue with one Glebow, an officer, and the torture having been prepared, ſhe no ſooner ſaw the dreadful apparatus, than ſhe readily confeſſed every ſpecies of criminality they were inclined to lay to her charge, not excepting even the amourous intrigue. Glebow, on the other hand, more unſhaken, and more devoted to truth, endured ſeveral times the torture of the knout, without the leaſt ſign of terror. He maintained, that Eudoxia was abſolutely innocent, notwithſtanding the pretended acknowledgements extorted from her fears by the proſpect of puniſhment. In vain he endured the moſt unheard-of tortures, for the ſpace of ſix weeks; at the end of which he was impaled. He was in this horrid ſituation, we are told, when the Czar himſelf, whom it mortified to ſpare Eudoxia, came to conjure him to ſpeak the truth. But the poor mangled expiring body opened its mouth only to ſpit in his face, ſaying, "Go, tyrant, and let me die in peace!" Eudoxia's convent ſhe now found to be a priſon. After Peter's death, in 1725, Catharine cauſed her to be put up in a dungeon: and all the women and domeſtics whom ſhe had hitherto retained as companions in her for-

row, were diſmiſſed. Theſe were replaced by a ſingle old female dwarf, very infirm, and conſequently more troubleſome than uſeful. Heaven at length put an end to the ſufferings of Eudoxia, by the death of Catharine, in 1727. By the addreſs of Menzikoff, who flattered himſelf with the hopes of marrying his daughter to the new Emperor Peter II then about twelve years of age, the ſon of Alexis, and grandſon of Eudoxia, was declared Czar, under the guardianſhip of Menzikoff, whoſe daughter he immediately married. Eudoxia was then brought from her confinement to court, and had all due honours paid her, enjoying the decline of life in eaſe and ſerenity. She died in 1737. M.

Journal of Peter the Great, from the year 1698, to the concluſion of the peace of Newſtadt. Tranſlated from the Ruſſian original, printed from the manuſcripts corrected by the hand of his Imperial Majeſty, &c. French. 4to. *Berlin.* —— The brilliant atchievements of Peter the Great having excited general curioſity, naturally became the ſubject of ſeveral hiſtories, written at different periods, and in different languages: but all of them, without excepting that of M. de Voltaire, have been very defective through the prejudices or miſtakes of their reſpective authors, and their want of ſufficient information. To remedy theſe defects, the preſent Empreſs commiſſioned Pr. Michel Schtſcherbatow, editor of the work before us, to viſit the archives in the cabinet of Peter the Great; where he found the preſent journal, written by order of that prince, and in many places corrected with his own hand. A final reviſion of the work was indeed prevented by his Majeſty's death; but the Empreſs Catharine, his conſort, appears to have directed an impreſſion of it; which was unfortunately neglected, notwithſtanding a title-page had been prepared for the purpoſe: an edition of it has however been ſince printed in the Ruſſian language, at the expence of the reigning Empreſs; and a copy of the work having been carried from Peterſburg to Berlin by Prince Henry of Pruſſia, the celebrated Formey, at his deſire, engaged M. Simon de Schtſchepotieff, a young Ruſſian officer then reſiding at Berlin, to undertake the preſent verſion. M. de Formey himſelf has carefully reviſed the tranſlation, and ſuited it to the nature of the ſubject. M.

Memoirs of a journey into Italy by way of Switzerland and Germany, in 1580 and 1581. By Michael de Montaigne; with notes by M. de Querlon. French. 2 vols. 12mo. *Rome.*

The hiſtory of Marſhall Count Saxe. By the Baron D'eſpagnac. French. 12mo. 2 vols. *Utrecht.* —— This hiſtory of a modern hero is, in our idea, altogether as intereſting as many of thoſe that ſtand upon the annals of antiquity. M.

The claims of the three powerful allies to ſeveral provinces of the republic of Poland. The reflections of a Poliſh gentleman upon the letters-patent, and pretenſions of thoſe three powers; with an introductory diſcourſe by the editor. French. 2 vols 8vo. *Londres* —— The preface explains the author's deſign of laying before the world the pretenſions of theſe mighty powers to the kingdom of Poland, that all mankind may form their own judgement upon a proceeding ſo arrogant, and ſo vain-glorious, that the univerſe has not furniſhed, nor perhaps ever will furniſh, an example of ſimilar pride and injuſtice. M.

M. de Buffon's natural hiſtory, being an appendix to the theory of the earth, and an introduction to the hiſtory of minerals. Supplement, vol. 1. French. 4to. *Paris.* —— In the numerous editions through which the author's *Natural Hiſtory* has paſſed, he has, for the ſake of the purchaſers of the firſt edition of that voluminous and expenſive work, conſtantly refrained from making the moſt minute additions to the text, or inſerting any corrections or explanations; having formed the reſolution of publiſhing a ſupplement that ſhould conſiſt of two or three volumes, which ſhould contain all ſuch additions, corrections, and explanations, as he might judge neceſſary to the further elucidation of the ſubjects on which he had before treated. The preſent, which is the firſt of theſe ſupplemental volumes, is partly theoretical, and in part experimental. M.

Mathematical and phyſical memoirs preſented to the royal academy of ſciences, and read at their aſſemblies, &c. Vol. 6. French. 4to. *Paris.*

A ſuccinct hiſtory of animalcules, worms, and teſtaceous animals, not inhabitants of the ſea. By Otho Frederick Müller. French. 2 vols. 4to. *Leipſic, &c.*

The hiſtory and memoirs of the ſociety formed at Amſterdam, for the recovery of perſons that have been drowned. Vol. 2. part 1. French. 8vo. *Amſterdam.* —— Contains fifty-eight caſes of drowned perſons, reputed dead, who had been reſtored to life. The moſt remarkable of theſe hiſtories is the 36th, in which is related the caſe of a perſon, who, in the middle of January, and in a ſtate of drunkenneſs, fell into the water, from which it appears that he was not taken out till an hour and a quarter after the accident. All his limbs and joints were become rigid and inflexible; ſo that his arm could not, without great violence, be detached from the ſide of his body, to which it was fixed, when the ſurgeon firſt attempted to bleed him. In conſequence of the zeal and perſeverance of the aſſiſtants, ſome faint appearances of life were perceived in about two hours; and by continuing their efforts near

near two hours longer, the patient was ſo far recovered, as to be in a capacity to walk home. The preſent volume contains likewiſe an abridged account of the regulations lately made at Paris [xxxvi. 91.], and in other places, relative to this object; and of the ſucceſs which has attended the execution of them in the above-mentioned city. From this abſtract it appears, that, in the ſpace of nine months twenty three drowned perſons had been recovered; one of whom had been full three quarters of an hour under water. M.

Haller's anatomical library, &c. Latin. vol. 1. 4to. —— This is the third volume of Haller's *Bibliotheca Medicinæ et Hiſtoriæ Naturalis*; and is a valuable and uſeful monument of the author's extenſive knowledge and unwearied induſtry He traces anatomy from its origin, through the ſeveral ſteps of its progreſs, to the beginning of the preſent century; and gives an account of the principal writers who have cultivated this uſeful ſcience, and of the diſcoveries and improvements they have ſeverally made. M

The primitive world analyſed, and compared with the modern world, with reſpect to the natural hiſtory of ſpeech, or grammar univerſal and comparative. Vol. 2 [xxxv. 704] By M. Court de Gebelin. French.

Letter to the anonymous author of two pretended extracts inſerted in the *Journal des Sçavans*, in the months of November and December 1773, againſt the general plan and argument of the *Monde Primitif*, &c. of M. Court de Gebelin. French. 4to. *Paris* —— Occaſioned by the cenſure paſſed by the French Reviewers on M. Gebelin's *Primitive World analyſed*. M.

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Lee

Lee having expreſſed their diſapprobation of Dr Shebbear's being penſioned by the government; for this offence they are ſeverely attacked by him. The ſcurrility to which he deſcends with reſpect to Mr Townſhend is diſgraceful to any writer of tolerable talents; and as to Mr Lee, Dr Shebbeare's pious and charitable wiſh is, that his exit may be like that of Algernon Sidney. But the capital part of this tract is the compariſon between the conduct of his preſent Majeſty and that of K. William III. The deſign of the compariſon is, to exalt the political adminiſtration of the preſent reign, and the private virtues of the King and Queen; and, at the ſame time, to depretiate, without mercy, the public meaſures of K. William, and to place his perſonal character, together with that of Q. Mary, in the moſt odious point of view. M.

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See townright Taffy from his mountains preak,
And teach, Cot pleſs her cootneſs, how to ſpeak.
Here Sawny tells you when to drop your jaw,
But if you winna learn, then he drops twa.
Says Paddy, By St Patrick's ſhoul, you're wrong,
I'll make ye ſpake, becauſe ye have no tongue. M.

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"Swift throng the citizens to free
The champion of their liberty;
No horſe, nor aſs, nor mule ſhall draw
Their law's protector from the law,
But charter'd ſhoulders bear from thrall,
The city-ſaviour to Guildhall."

The antipatriots will gain a good laugh by the humour of this pleaſant piece of prophecy; while the angry Wilkites, perhaps, would be ready to treat the author as the prophets of old were treated by the wicked Jews, whom they were ſent to reclaim. M.

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AN honeſt youth, but ſpecial poor,
Approach'd the lovely Lucy's door,
His heart with love oppreſs'd;
But ere that love he did diſcloſe,
To try his prayers he wiſely choſe,
And Cupid thus addreſs'd.

"Sweet ſon of Venus, blooming boy,
Great ſource of mortals higheſt joy,
O teach my Lucy's breaſt to prove
The hopes and fears of fervent love;
All its thrilling melting fires,
All its tender ſoft deſires;
And what her panting breaſt does feel,
Oh! make her ſpeaking eyes reveal!
Then let her tongue, without diſguiſe,
Repeat the language of her eyes;
And let both tongue and eyes agree
To ſhew her love is all for me."

The God he heard, his ſhoulders ſhook;
At length, with pity in his look,
The youth he thus beſpoke:
"Indeed, my friend, 'tis ſhort art poor,
That you to-day at Lucy's door;
Your ſuit is all a joke.

Poor and ſtarv'd from art, 'tis true,
Lovers are excell'd by few,
And laſt a noble part:
But with the girls in theſe our days,
A Princeſs with ſix *Knight Bars*,
Would outweigh all thy merit.

Wouldſt thou have women ſmile on thee,
To *Plutus* pray, and not to *me*;
If *he* hears do not doubt her.
Be rich,—and then without diſguiſe,
Her love ſhe'll ſhew with tongue and eyes,
And every part about her."

A PERSIAN FABLE *.

A SOldier ſtay, and quit your rain
Fell from a cloud upon the main:
"Amid theſe waves I'll ſtand and fall
Here for ever I'll ſhall ſay."
It ſaid. An oyſter, opening wide
Her mouth, imbib'd it with the tide.
Cloſing there for many a year,
It grew into a pearly ſphere.
Then by a fiſher's art was caught,
To grace a diadem was brought;
And now exalted to a gem,
Thus ſpeaks to the diadem:
"Thou'rt to me an envy'd height
Indeed, and late from darkneſs into light.

* *The original fable, ſaved by Sir John Chardin to the French academy, and by Mr Addiſon to the Spectator. Mr Green tranſlated it into Latin, before it appeared in the Spectator, or Gardin of Sadi, a work of great [illegible]*

[xxxvi. 544.] Gent. Mag.

PROLOGUE to the CHOLERIC MAN. [41]

Spoken by Mr SMITH.

IN Athens once, as claſſic ſtory runs,
Thalia number'd fifty living ſons;
But mark the waſte of Time's deſtructive hand,
One bard ſurvives of all this numerous band:
Yet Human Genius ſeem'd as 'twould defy
Time's utmoſt rage by its variety;
For 'twas no word'rous harveſt in thoſe days,
From one rich ſtock to reap a hundred plays:
Ah! could we bring but one of theſe to light,
We'd give a hundred ſuch as theſe to night.

Rome, from her captive, took the law ſhe gave,
And was at once a miſtreſs, and a ſlave;
Greece, from her fall, immortal triumphs drew,
And prov'd her tutelar Minerva true;
She, godlike-like, confiding in her charms,
To Mars reſign'd the barren toil of arms,
Full well aſſur'd, when thoſe vain toils were paſt,
That wit muſt triumph over ſtrength at laſt;
Then, fooling, law her Athens meet its doom,
And crown'd her in the theatres at Rome;
Nor murmur'd Rome, to ſee her Terence ſhod
With the ſame ſock in which Menander trod;
Nor Lælius ſcorn'd, nor Scipio bluſh'd to ſit,
And join their plaudits to Athenian wit:
Micio's mild virtue, and mad Demea's rage,
With buffo alternate ſhook the echoing ſtage;
And from theſe models 'tis your poet draws
His beſt, his only hope of your applauſe.
A tale it is to chaſe that angry ſpleen,
Which forms the mirth and moral of his ſcene;
A tale for noble and ignoble ear,
Something for fathers and for ſons to hear:
And ſhould you on your humbler bard beſtow
That grace which Rome to her's was pleas'd to ſhew,
Advantage with the modern fairly lies,
Who, leſs deſerving, gains as great a prize.

EPILOGUE, written by Mr GARRICK, and ſpoken by Mrs ABINGDON.

AS I'm an artiſt, can my ſkill do better
Than paint your pictures? for I'm much your debtor.
I'll draw the outlines, finiſh at my leiſure:
A group like you would be a charming treaſure!
Here is my pencil, here my ſketching-book,
Where for this work I memorandums took;
I will in full, three quarters, and profile,
Take your ſweet faces; nay, your thoughts I'll ſteal;
From my good friends above, their wives and doxies,
Down to Madame and Monſieur in the boxes.
Now for it, Sirs: I beg from top to bottom
You'll keep your features fix'd till I have got 'em.
Firſt for Fine Gentlemen my fancy ſtretches,—
They'd be more like, the ſlighter are the ſketches.
Such unembodied form invention racks;
Pale cheeks, dead eyes, thin bodies, and long backs;
They would be beſt in ſhades, or virgin wax.

To

To make Fine Ladies like, the toil is vain,
Unleſs I paint 'em o'er and o'er again:
In froſt, tho' not a flow'r its charms diſcloſes,
They can, like hot-houſes, produce their roſes.
At you, Coquettes, my pencil now takes aim,
In Love's Change-alley playing all the game;
I'll paint you ducklings, waddling out quite lame.
The Prude's moſt virtuous ſpite I'll next pourtray,
Railing at gaming, — loving private play.
Quitting the gay bon ton, and would-be-witty,
I come to you, my patrons, in the city:
I like your honeſt, open, Engliſh looks,
They ſhew too — that you well employ your cooks!
Have at you now—nay, Miſter—pray don't ſtir,
Hold up your head, your fat becomes you, Sir;
Leer with your eyes—as thus—now wink—well done!
You're ogling, Sir—a haunch of veniſon.
Some of your fickle Patriots I ſhall paſs,
Such brittle beings will be beſt on glaſs.
Now, Courtiers, you —— looks meant your thoughts to ſmother,
Hands fix'd on one thing—eyes upon another;
For politicians I have no dark tints,
Such clouded brows are fine for wooden prints.
To diſtant climes if modern Jaſons roam,
And bring the golden fleece with curſes home,
I'll blacken them with indian ink—but then
My hands, like theirs, will ne'er be clean again.
Tho' laſt, not leaſt in love, I come to you *!
And 'tis with rapture Nature's ſons I view;
With warmeſt tints ſhall glow your jolly faces,
Joy, love, and laughter, there have fix'd their places,
Free from weak nerves, bon-ton, ennui, and foreign graces.
I'll tire you now no more with pencil-ſtrictures;
I'll copy theſe—next week ſend home your pictures.

* *To the galleries.*

A Poem on the riſe of the name of TURNBULL.

Sent by a gentleman to his friend, with an impreſſion of the Creſt and Motto of that Family.

With this impreſſion I do ſend
Theſe lines to you, my deareſt friend,
Indulge them with a partial eye,
For many faults you may deſcry:
'Tis my intention to explain
The manner how we did attain
The noble title of TURNBULL:
'Twas by an action wonderful
As e'er was told in any ſtory;
And rais'd our family to glory.
It was in Robert Bruce's days,
When war was more admir'd than plays,
When echoing horns and prancing ſteeds
Did fire the mind to martial deeds,
The king one day (for kings did then
A hunting go like other men),
To raiſe the bull, and hunt the deer,
In Stirling park one morning clear,
Attended by his nobles all.
They ſcarce had got within the wall,
Which did this ample park ſurround,
When they were all ſtruck with the ſound
Of bellowing bulls. — Tho' heard from far,
They threaten'd them with inſtant war.
Among the reſt a bull was ſeen,
Of frightful look and furious mien;
Upon deſtruction he ſeem'd bent,
And with his horns the ground he rent:
Straight to the king he made his way,
Which put that prince in ſad diſmay:
He look'd around, and cry'd, Who dare
That mighty bull engage in war?
Whoe'er he be that is ſo brave,
His king from inſtant death to ſave,
Shall be rewarded with a name,
Which will tranſmit this act to fame.
A man there was of mighty ſtature,
The very maſterpiece of Nature;
The like of him did not reſort
The King of Caledonia's court,
Did inſtantly the bull attack,
And laid him ſprawling on his back,
Cut off his head, made a great ſpring,
And cry'd aloud, "I ſav'd the King *!"
The prince and nobles looking on,
All ſhouted out, 'Tis bravely done!
The whole court with his praiſes full,
Gave him the bold name of TURNBULL.

* *Motto of the family.* O. P.

DEATH and the DOCTOR.

By Paul Whitehead, Eſq;

To Dr SCHOMBERG of Bath.

'Twixt Death and Schomberg, t'other day,
Fierce conteſt did ariſe:
Cries Death, "Your patient yield my prey!"
The Doctor Death deſies.

Enrag'd to hear his pow'r defy'd,
He aim'd his keeneſt dart;
But wond'ring ſaw it glance aſide,
And miſs the vital part.

Thus baffled, Death, ſurveying o'er
The dart ſo us'd to kill,
Found Schomberg had its feather tore,
And fledg'd it with his quill.

A STANZA, on DEATH, by VOITURE, tranſlated.

Death, when in the fields of Mars,
Stalking o'er the blood-ſtain'd ground,
With dreadful cries, and horrid wars,
And noiſe and fury all around;
Her near approach you little heed,
When mounted on the fiery ſteed:
But has ſhe not a different mien,
When by the ſolemn death-bed ſeen?
When, fearful, trembling, pale and ſlow,
She ſtrikes the long-expected blow?

G. GREGORY.

On the Death of an amiable young Lady.

In a letter to a Friend.

FOrgive me, O my friend! let me deplore
The fatal tidings,—STELLA is no more!
Nor call it weakneſs tho' I drop a tear;
Is there a heart that *feels*, and can forbear
To pay this tribute to the tale of woe,
Which mourns youth, beauty, virtue, all laid low?
O! that our tears or prayers could but recal
The lovely maid, ſo much admir'd by all;
In whoſe ſweet form did every charm unite,
That e'er could *promiſe* or could *give* delight;
Whoſe ſpotleſs ſoul did all thoſe virtues love,
Which true and never-fading beauties prove.
Ah! why did ſuch a form ſo ſoon decay!
Why was ſuch worth ſo early call'd away?
Oft have I wiſh'd, alas! I wiſh'd in vain,
That this bright pattern long might grace the plain,
That STELLA long might here each bleſſing ſpread,
Late, very late, be number'd with the dead.
But Heav'n refus'd;—and we can ill complain,
Tho' feel the ſtroke, and keenly feel the pain.
O! may the heedleſs, gay, unthinking fair,
Whoſe hearts are tender, (tho' reflection rare),
Be taught to mind the great, important truth,
Relentleſs Death nor beauty ſpares, nor youth!

S——.

INSCRIPTION in Reculver church-yard, Kent.

HEre, as hiſtoriographers have ſaid,
St Ethelbert, Kent's whilome King, was laid;
Whom St Auguſtine with the goſpel entertain'd,
And in this land hath ever ſince remain'd;
Who though by cruel Pagans he was ſlain,
The crown of martyrdom he did obtain.

He died on the 24th of February, in the year 616.

A word of comfort from Bangor to Canterbury, on the loſs of her Dean. [55.]

CEaſe, Canterbury, to deplore
The loſs of your accompliſh'd Moore,
Repining at my gain;
I ſoon may have moſt cauſe to mourn;
To *you* he'll probably return;
With *me* will ſcarce remain. BANGOR.

ANSWER.

TO *me*, you propheſy, our mitred Moore,
Revolving years may probably reſtore,
And thus in vain attempt my tears to dry:
I ſcarcely know my maſters but by name;
Triennial viſits, and the voice of fame,
But, ah! my palaces in ruins lie.

CANTERBURY.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

"*Conſtantinople, Nov.* 17. Since the Ruſſians have diſcharged the Albanians, the navigation in the Archipelago becomes daily more and more dangerous; and thoſe ſeas now ſwarm with pirates, who attack all the veſſels they meet. The corſairs who are moſt to be feared are commanded by Manoli and Doli Conſtantine, both Dulcignotes. They have already taken three French ſhips, and maſſacred all the crews. Another veſſel, in endeavouring to avoid theſe villains, was wrecked on the coaſt of Caramania, where the inhabitants killed all but two of the men.—The court of France is reſolved to reinforce the ſquadron which it maintains in theſe ſeas for the protection of its trade with two frigates: and the Captains of all the King's ſhips have orders to put all the pirates whom they take to the ſword. The Chevalier de Ventimille, who commands the Corvete la Sardine, has executed this order on one pirate which he took off Skiros, and cauſed all the crew, conſiſting of ſixty men, to be drowned. The Porte has reſolved to aſſiſt France in extirpating theſe pirates, and to ſend out two chebecs againſt them."

"*Conſtantinople, Dec.* 3. The Ruſſo-Greeks continue ſtill to infeſt the Archipelago. They particularly attack ſhips carrying the French flag; one of which, from Alexandria for this capital, they lately ſeized, and pillaged; after which they maſſacred the crew, and ſunk the veſſel. The principal of theſe pirates are Albanians, who during the war, ſerved on board the Ruſſian fleet, and have five or ſix galliots among them."

Letters from Conſtantinople in the beginning of December mention, that the famous Sieur Tott, having quitted the Grand Signior's ſervice, is to enter into that of the Emperor of Morocco.

"*Naples, Dec.* 20. Letters from Ragufa mention, that the zeal of the famous Chevalier Tott for the glory of the Porte, is perhaps what made him entirely loſe his credit. Peace was no ſooner concluded between the Ruſſian empire and Turky, than he preſented ſeveral plans, the objects of which were, to make the Ottoman empire flouriſh, and give it a luſtre which it has never yet had. The firſt was, to tolerate all religions, and even to protect them, and to abeliſh theſe odious

odious diſtinctions which do not exalt the Muſſelmen, and debaſe without any advantage thoſe who are not. The ſecond project was, to give education to the Greeks, which M. Tott thought would be a means to make them better ſubjects, and that privileges would make them attached to the government by gratitude: he propoſed to eſtabliſh a corps of marines, to augment the cannoneers and bombardeers, to form a ſchool for teaching the art of fortification, &c. to make the navigation of the Black ſea free to all nations, in order to take away the advantage which the excluſive privilege of the Ruſſians gives them in particular, and, in ſhort, to grant all foreigners the civil rights which the Mahometans enjoy. Theſe propoſals were not accepted. One of the miniſters gave him the following anſwer in the name of the divan. —"Infidel, we are tired of projects, and we have never been ſo unfortunate as ſince we liſtened to any of them, and gave ear to foreign policy. We ſee now but too plainly, both we and the Ruſſians, that you have made us your dupes: both equally tired of and reduced by war, we made peace, and the ſame motives will make it continue ſo as to prevent our being entirely ruined. Inſtruct us rather to reinſpire our troops, formerly invincible, with that blind obedience, and that enthuſiaſm of religion, which rendered them ſo formidable: then we ſhould deſpiſe, as we did formerly, your bayonets, your new-invented cannon, your plans and projects."

"*Leghorn, Jan.* 3. The ſecret treaty between Auſtria and the Ottoman Porte, concluded June 6. 1771, at Conſtantinople, is fully confirmed, as an exact copy of it appeared in the *Notizie del Mondo*, a paper publiſhed at Florence by authority of the Great Duke.

We learn from the iſle of Cyprus, that a moſt terrible earthquake happened there in the beginning of laſt month, by which the cities Nicoſia and Famaguſta were entirely ruined, and a vaſt number of people killed."

POLAND.

By a letter from the Viſtula, of Dec. 15. we learn, that Dantzick is ſtill blocked up by the Pruſſian troops. A battalion of grenadiers, a regiment of huſſars, and two pulks of Uhlans, are raiſing at Marienburg for the ſervice of the King, and 2000 workmen are employed in forming lines and erecting fortifications along the frontiers of Samogitia.

Several plans have been again propoſed in the delegation, for regulating the expences of the ſtate, which is actually indebted ſixty millions, including the King's debts, and the arrears due to the army. Nothing has, however, been concluded on this head, and the delegation hath ſuſpended its ſittings till the 25th of January."

"*Warſaw, Jan.* 14. Accounts from that part of Poland belonging to Auſtria, inform us, that all Engliſh hardware is forbid to be imported into thoſe parts, as alſo any wares from Holland and France, in order that the merchants of Lemberg may ſend for all they want of that kind from the Imperial dominions."

RUSSIA.

A general famine prevails in the provinces where the rebellion reigned; in conſequence of which, the government hath found it neceſſary to ſend corn and flour into thoſe places from their magazines at Moſcow and other parts, and likewiſe to contract with ſome merchants, for ſupplying the inhabitants of Niſekney, Novogorod, Caſan, Orenburg, and other parts, with corn and flour.

"*Hague, Jan.* 27. According to the laſt advices from Peterſburg, Pugatſcheff has undergone a long examination, during which he is ſaid to have made ſome very inſolent anſwers. Being aſked, Why he revolted againſt his lawful ſovereign? he anſwered, I did not revolt; I only endeavoured to bring the lawful heir to the throne of Ruſſia. Being aſked, Why he ſuffered ſo many murders of innocent people, who had in no reſpect offended him? he anſwered, That whatever violences were committed were contrary to his orders and deſire. Being aſked, Why he did not ſeverely puniſh the authors of ſuch violence? he anſwered, That he did not dare to act with ſeverity againſt thoſe of his party, for fear of exaſperating them againſt himſelf. Being aſked, Why he ravaged the country, and diſtreſſed the inhabitants? he ſaid, He was forced to act more rigorouſly than he wiſhed to do, in order to procure ſubſiſtence for his people."

"*Peterſburg, Jan.* 3. The Empreſs has publiſhed a manifeſto, by which her Majeſty pardons Pugatſcheff for all the crimes againſt her ſacred perſon; but, at the ſame time, being perſuaded that the welfare

welfare and ſafety of her ſubjects demands that ſuch an atrocious offender ſhould be brought to juſtice, her Majeſty delivers him up to the judges, to be by them puniſhed, according to the rigour of the law, for the various crimes he has been guilty of."

"*Peterſburg, Jan.* 22. On Saturday laſt, the 21ſt inſtant, the rebel Pugatſcheff and four of his accomplices were executed according to their ſentences. Pugatſcheff, and his principal aſſociate, named *Perfiluff*, were beheaded; the three others were hanged; eighteen were knouted, and ſent to Siberia, amongſt whom was an officer who had been inſtrumental in fomenting the rebellion. As ſoon as Pugatſcheff was brought upon the ſcaffold, the detail of his crimes and his condemnation were twice diſtinctly read. He acknowledged the juſtice of his ſentence, and declared to the people in a ſhort ſpeech, that he was not the perſon he had given himſelf out to be, but that he was a Don Coſſack, by name *Pugatſcheff*. His head is fixed on an iron ſpike over a block, on which his body and perhaps are placed; and his limbs are expoſed in four different parts of the town, where they are to remain till to-morrow; when, it is ſaid, all the bodies are to be burnt, together with the ſcaffold. The whole of the execution paſſed without the leaſt tumult, and tranquility ſeems to be perfectly re-eſtabliſhed. A general pardon is ſaid to have been publiſhed in the provinces which were the ſeat of the rebellion." *Lond. g.*

DENMARK.

"*Hamburg, Jan.* 3. The bailiffs of ſome diſtricts in the duchy of Holſtein having reported to the chancery at Copenhagen, that a mortality had lately broken out again among the horned cattle; in order to prevent the infection from ſpreading, orders have been ſent, that, upon the appearance of the leaſt ſymptom, all cattle that is infected be immediately killed, and interred with their hides on." *Lond. gaz.* [xxxii. 172.]

GERMANY.

"*Hague, Dec.* 22. They write from Lubec, that the inhabitants are greatly alarmed on account of the King of Denmark's troops having taken poſſeſſion of the villages called *the Hollows*, part of which belong to that town, and the reſt to the chapter, under pretence that theſe villages were formerly part of the domains of the Dukes of Holſtein; and his Daniſh Majeſty being now ſovereign of that duchy, they of courſe belong to him. His Daniſh Majeſty likewiſe claims a right to raiſe recruits in theſe villages; which the magiſtrates and the chapter ſtrenuouſly oppoſe, and have accordingly ſent expreſſes to Vienna to petition the Emperor for redreſs."

"*Oſtend, Jan.* 3. By an ordinance of the board of finances, dated Dec. 21. cloths and woollen ſtuffs of all kinds, as alſo cotton-velvets, are permitted to paſs this country through the towns of Ipres, Courtray, Tournay, and Mons, on paying at the rate of five per cent. tranſit-duty, according to their value. *Lond. gaz.*

"*Breſcia, Dec.* 15. The government, by virtue of an Imperial and Royal reſcript, have eſtabliſhed a commiſſion of fifteen perſons, viz. three eccleſiaſtics of the firſt rank, three members of the nobility, three burgomaſters, ſix ſenators, and the reſt choſen from the other claſſes of citizens, who are to take account of all the poor that are able to work, and to provide them therewith; and the infirm are to be furniſhed with cloaths and ſupport. All foreign beggars are to be ſent out of the country."

"*Vienna, Dec.* 10. The eſtabliſhment of an academy of ſciences in this city has been a long time in contemplation; and we are aſſured that this project is now going to be carried into execution, and that the celebrated Abbé Hell, aſtronomer of the court, and formerly a Jeſuit, is ordered to draw up the ſtatutes for, and is to be director, of it. He is the ſame perſon who diſcovered the ſecret, of which England was thought to be the ſole poſſeſſor, of giving to ſteel a magnetic virtue ſuperior to the natural."

UNITED PROVINCES.

The States-General publiſhed a declaration, dated Jan. 23. ſetting forth, That as the Emperor of Morocco had broken the peace concluded with them in 1752, by ordering, that all veſſels belonging to the republic ſhould be ſeized as lawful prizes from the firſt day of the ſame month [xxxvi. 669], their High Mightineſſes have given the neceſſary orders for the equipment of divers ſhips of war; and for the better encouragement of their ſailors and marines, have declared, that all prizes taken from the enemy ſhould become

become the entire property of the captors, beſides other advantages.

A letter from the Hague of Dec. 27. gives the following account of a conteſt between the city of Amſterdam and the ſtates of the province. The city of Amſterdam, with the Weſt-India company, has the propriety of the colony of Surinam; at which place an inſurrection of the negroes happening, they applied to the ſtates to ſend over ſome troops; and 200 men were ſent; of which ſome being dead, others rendered incapable of ſervice, the Prince of Orange propoſed to the States-General to recall the remainder, or to ſend a reinforcement. When the propoſition came before the ſtates of Holland, the city of Amſterdam oppoſed it, ſaying, that they were the proper maſters to provide for the defence of the colony, and that they knew there was no more need of regular troops. Notwithſtanding which, the propoſition paſſed by a majority, and the States-General, without conſulting the other provinces, determined that the Prince ſhould ſend a moderate reinforcement. The town of Amſterdam has proteſted againſt the reſolution, as illegal, and contrary to the conſtitution, which, in ſuch caſe, requires unanimity, and ſent a circular letter to all the ſeveral provinces, complaining of the conduct of the ſtates of Holland in general. The other towns, and the Nobles of Holland, anſwered, That a thing of ſo little conſequence can be determined by the majority, and that they ought to protect the fortunes of individuals lent upon the plantations of Surinam, which amount to fifteen millions of florins: ſo the articles of the union are differently interpreted by the different parties. The Prince ordered 200 men to be raiſed; and the council of ſtate brought in an account of 100,000 florins for the expences. Amſterdam again proteſted, declaring they will not contribute their quota.

Another thing, perhaps, more intereſting to England, is the ſtate of the Eaſt India company, the patents or charter of which being finiſhed this year, the directors would not have it renewed for twenty years, as the expired was, but only for two; and ſo it was done; which gives ground to think, that the directors, knowing the bad ſtate of the company, only wait time to ſell their funds.

"*Surinam, Aug.* 29. Our colonies, ſupported by Col. Fourgeon's troops, purſue the deſerting troops with great activity; while that officer haraſſes them in the woods, the inhabitants of the colonies, aſſiſted by thoſe blacks who remain faithful, defend their plantations with ſucceſs. In one of the actions, in which the burghers themſelves repulſed the rebels, one of the moſt capital ring-leaders, named *Bonni*, was killed; in others, by deſtroying the villages they occupy, they are deprived of ſubſiſtence."

"*Leghorn, Dec.* 10. A few days ago arrived in our road a Dutch frigate of war, by which we learn the following intereſting piece of intelligence. — About the month of May laſt, a Dutch Eaſt-Indiaman was found ſtranded on the coaſt of Japan by ſome fiſhers of that coaſt, who went on board of it; and finding it totally abandoned, they ſeized every thing on board, and carried it to the government of Japan. Unluckily there was found a packet directed for the directors of the Dutch Eaſt-India company, which was interpreted to the Emperor by a Jeſuit, and which made ſome very important diſcoveries; ſo that the Emperor immediately proclaimed a war againſt the Dutch."

"*Hague, Jan.* 13. On account of the epidemical diſtemper among the cattle, which continues to make great havock, the States-General, in order to provide againſt a deficiency of proviſions, have ordered the duty on beaſts brought into this country to be reduced from twenty florins to five florins; which will be a means to encourage the bringing of cattle into the country."

FRANCE.

"*Paris, Dec.* 23. The Archbiſhop of Paris having received orders to be at Verſailles on Sunday, regarding the refuſal of the ſacrament at St Severin, his Majeſty ſpoke to him in the following terms, in preſence of the firſt preſident of the parliament of Paris: "The King, my grandfather, exiled you ſeveral times for the troubles you occaſioned in the ſtate; I ſent for you to tell you, that if you relapſe, I ſhall not exile you, but give you over to the rigour of the law."

"*Paris, Jan.* 1. The Empreſs Queen of Hungary, ſenſible of the preſent infertility of her daughter the Queen of France, has propoſed to his Majeſty, for his Queen to take the waters of Forges, and conſent to a ſeparation for ſix weeks.

as this was preferibed to his Majefty's mother: which feparation, or the waters, turned out very favourable; for, in ten months after, fhe was delivered of the Duke de Bourgogne. This advice feems to meet with the approbation of the faculty; and indeed it is a wonder they did not propofe it themfelves, as they did in the before-mentioned cafe."

"*Paris, Jan.* 4. The diftemper among the horned cattle, which at firft broke out in Gafcony, has now extended itfelf to the provinces of Perigord and Languedoc, and has made great havock. It appears to be fo contagious as to have been carried in the cloaths of a perfon from Gafcony to Perigord." *Lond. gaz.*

SPAIN.

"*London, Jan.* 31. They write from Cadiz, that three Spanifh men of war lately fell in with fix Algerine xebeques, within twenty leagues of Cape Malaga; and after a fmart engagement, took four of them, funk the other two, and made for Cadiz with their prizes. Upon examining them, it appeared, that they had been out on a cruife feven weeks, and, during that time, had robbed feveral merchant-fhips of the moft valuable part of their cargoes. They had on board a quantity of French wines and brandy, which it is fuppofed they had taken out of fome French fhips."

BARBARY.

According to letters from Cadiz before the middle of December, the Moors had begun to batter Ceuta in form; and according to letters from Melille, the Emperor of Morocco having appeared in perfon at the head of his army before that place in the morning of Dec. 8. immediately occupied the eminences, and on the 9th began to throw fome bombs into the town.

"*Madrid, Jan* 17. The Emperor of Morocco ftill continues to carry on the fiege of Melille. He has twenty-five mortars before that place, from which have been thrown 2407 large bombs, by which eleven perfons have been killed, and 165 wounded, moftly in a flight manner."

PORTUGAL.

"*Porto, Dec.* 16. On Sunday, the 11th inftant, this river rofe fifteen feet perpendicular in about feven hours, filling the ftreets near the quays on both fides. Many warehoufes were thrown down; pipes of wine, and various other merchandifes, were carried away; and in fome places the inhabitants had but juft time to efcape at the tops of their houfes. On Monday the torrent was extremely rapid. About one o'clock, the fhip Kirby Hall, James George maftor, with only one man on board, laden with 262 pipes of wine for London, and ready to fail, was forced from her moorings, and in a few minutes dafhed to pieces on the bar. However, by the courage and fkill of the pilots at St John's, the man was faved. At night four fhips were driven over the bar, viz. the George, Madgfon, from Carolina, with rice, for Topfham, and had 110 pipes of wine on board; the Bacchus, Hill, from and to Hull, with fundry merchandifes, and 107 pipes of wines; the Amelia, Stephenfon, from Quebec for Briftol, with wheat; and a Portugueſe fhip, St Joa. Evangelift, Da Rocha, for Bahia, her lading valued at between 30 and 40,000l. — On Tuefday night the torrent abated; and though the ftream ſtill runs with great rapidity, boats begin to pafs. — Some freſhes here have been known as high as this; but they always hitherto came on gradually, none having ever been known fo violent and fo fudden. — The loffes are very confiderable in wine, fugar, fhips, houfes, and merchandife of all forts; though no certain calculation can as yet be made of the amount. We do not hear that any lives have been loft. — His Britannic Majefty's conful has taken the neceffary meafures for the recovery of fuch parts of the wrecks and merchandife as can be found, in order to their being reſtored to the owners." *Lond. gaz.*

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

According to letters from *Georgia*, the Governor and Superintendent met the Creek Indians on Thurfday, Oct. 20. about ten o'clock, and finifhed ultimately with them at four after noon, having concluded a treaty, the ſtipulations of which are, 1. A ratification of all former treaties and agreements. 2. That the two murderers Honmahta and Solca ſhall be put to death, whenever and wherever found. All negroes harboured in the Creek country ſhall be delivered up. 4. All horſes and cattle ſtolen from the white people ſhall be reſtored. 5. Henceforth the Indians are not to make any

ſettlements on the Okonee or Ockmulgee rivers. 6. They are to direct their people not to hunt on this ſide of Okonee river. 7. The ſatisfaction given and to be given is to be accepted, and admitted as full ſatisfaction for all the murders committed in the provinces of Georgia and Weſt Florida. 8. That in confidence of the Indians performing their engagements, the trade is to be immediately opened. The number of Creeks preſent were 150."

On the 12th of November, William Bull, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of *South Carolina*, iſſued the following proclamation.—"Whereas I have received notification from his Excellency Sir James Wright, Bt, Governor of Georgia, that at a congreſs holden on the 20th of October laſt, at Savannah, in the council-chamber, between his Excellency and the Hon. Mr Stuart, his Majeſty's Superintendent for Indian affairs in the ſouthern department, and ſeveral Headmen, accompanied by a large number of others of the Creek nation of Indians, a treaty of peace, friendſhip, and commerce, was concluded with the ſaid Indians, whereby the Indians have ſtipulated to give and complete the full ſatisfaction demanded for the murders and outrages committed by them laſt winter in the province of Georgia; and farther deſired, the better to prevent the like hereafter, that ſundry regulations may be made in the Indian trade, for the more orderly carrying on the ſame, and to maintain peace between his Majeſty's ſubjects and the Indians; whereupon a plan of regulations for the Indian trade accordingly hath been conſidered, formed, and agreed on, by his Excellency Sir James Wright, and hath been approved and adopted by me in council: And whereas it is thought proper, on this occaſion, to open the trade to the ſaid Creek nation again, and to take off the temporary limitation upon the trade to the Cherokees, that they may now be plentifully ſupplied with goods: I have thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Honourable Council, to iſſue this my proclamation, giving notice thereof to all perſons in this province, concerned or willing to be concerned in ſuch trade, that I hereby revoke all former Indian trading-licences, and require them to take out new ones, by which they are to be ſubject to the obſervance of ſuch regulations as have been thought neceſſary for carrying on the trade in a manner which may ſecure the public peace; the copy of which licence, bond, and regulations, I have cauſed to be lodged in the ſecretary's office, for their inſpection and information; of which all perſons concerned are to take due notice, and govern themſelves accordingly, as they ſhall anſwer for their neglect thereof. WILLIAM BULL."

"*Williamſburgh*, Virginia, *Nov.* 10. The following letter is juſt received here from the camp on Point Pleaſant, at the mouth of the Great Kenhawa, dated Oct. 17. 1774. [xxxvi. 672.]

"The following is a true ſtate of a battle fought at this place on the 10th inſtant.—On Monday morning, about half an hour before ſun-riſe, two of Capt. Ruſſell's company diſcovered a large party of Indians about a mile from the camp: one of which men was ſhot down by the Indians; the other made his eſcape, and brought in the intelligence: in two or three minutes after, two of Capt. Shelvey's came in, and confirmed the account.

Col. Andrew Lewis being informed thereof, immediately ordered out Col. Charles Lewis to take the command of 150 of the Auguſta troops, and with him went Capt. Dickenſon, Capt. Harriſon, Capt. Wilſon, Capt. John Lewis of Auguſta, and Capt. Lockridge, which made the firſt diviſion; Col. Fleming was alſo ordered to take the command of 150 more of the Botetourt, Bedford, and Fincaſtle troops, viz. Capt. Thomas Bluſford from Bedford, Capt. Love of Botetourt, Capt. Shelvey and Capt. Ruſſell of Fincaſtle, which made the ſecond diviſion.

Col. Charles Lewis's diviſion marched to the right, ſome diſtance from the Ohio; and Col. Fleming, with his diviſion, on the bank of the Ohio, to the left.

Col. Charles Lewis's diviſion had not marched quite half a mile from the camp, when, about ſun-riſe, an attack was made on the front of his diviſion, in a moſt vigorous manner, by the united tribes of Indians, Shawaneſe, Delawares, Mingoes, Tawas, and of ſeveral other nations, in number not leſs than 800, and by many thought to be 1000.

In this heavy attack Col. Charles Lewis received a wound, which in a few hours cauſed his death, and ſeveral of his men fell on the ſpot: in fact, the Auguſta diviſion was obliged to give way to the heavy fire of the enemy. In about a ſe-

cond of a minute after the attack on Col. Lewis's diviſion, the enemy engaged the front of Col. Fleming's diviſion on the Ohio, and in a ſhort time the Colonel received two balls through his left arm, and one through his breaſt; and after animating the officers and ſoldiers in a moſt calm manner to the purſuit of victory, retired to the camp.

The loſs in the field was ſenſibly felt by the officers in particular; but the Auguſta troops being ſhortly after reinforced from the camp by Col. Field with his company, together with Capt. M'Dowall, Capt. Matthews, and Capt. Stewart, from Auguſta; Capt. John Lewis, Capt. Paulin, Capt. Arbuckle, and Capt. M'Clenachan, from Botetourt; the enemy, no longer able to maintain their ground, was forced to give way till they were in a line with the troops, Col. Fleming being left in action on the bank of the Ohio. In this precipitate retreat Col. Field was killed. During this time, which was till after twelve o'clock, the action continued extremely hot. The cloſe underwood, many ſteep banks and logs, greatly favoured their retreat, and the braveſt of their men made the beſt uſe of them, whilſt others were throwing their dead into the Ohio, and carrying off their wounded.

After twelve, the action in a ſmall degree abated; but continued, except at ſhort intervals, ſharp enough till after one o'clock. Their long retreat gave them a moſt advantageous ſpot of ground; from whence it appeared to the officers ſo difficult to diſlodge them, that it was thought moſt adviſable to ſtand, as the line was then formed, which was at out a mile and a quarter in length, and had ſuſtained till then a conſtant and equal weight of the action, from wing to wing. It was till about half an hour of time laſt they continued firing on us ſcattering ſhots, which we returned to their diſadvantage. At length, night coming on, they found a ſafe retreat.

They had not the ſatisfaction of carrying off any of our means ſcalps, ſave one or two ſtragglers, whom they killed before the engagement. Many of their dead they ſcalped, rather than we ſhould have them; but our troops ſcalped upwards of twenty of their men, that were left killed. It is beyond doubt their loſs in number far exceeds ours, which is conſiderable.

The following is a return of the killed and wounded in the above battle.

Killed: Colonels Charles Lewis, John Field; Captains, John Murray, R. M'Clenachan, Samuel Wilſon, James Ward; Lieutenant, Hugh Allen; Enſigns, Candiff, Bracken; forty-four privates. Total killed 53.

Wounded: Col. William Fleming; Captains, John Dickenſon, Thomas Bluſford, John Skidman; Lieutenants, Goldman, Robinſon, Lard, Vance; ſeventy-nine privates. Total wounded 87. Total killed and wounded 140.

The account further ſays, that Col. Fleming and ſeveral others are ſince dead of their wounds.

"*Williamſburgh, Dec.* 1. The Governor is on his way to this capital, having concluded a peace with the ſeveral tribes of Indians that have been at war with us, and taken hoſtages of them for their faithful complying with the terms of it; the principal of which are, That they ſhall totally abandon the lands on this ſide of the Ohio, (which river is to be the boundary between them and the white people), and never more take up the hatchet againſt the Engliſh. Thus, in little more than the ſpace of five months, an end is put to a war which portended much trouble and miſchief to the inhabitants on the frontiers; owing to the zeal and good conduct of the officers and commanders who went out in their country's defence, and the bravery and perſeverance of all the troops."

"*Williamſburgh, Dec.* 2. Four of the principal Shawaneſe warriors are expected here in a few days; twelve headmen and warriors of the Delaware and other tribes are left at Fort Dunmore as hoſtages. The Indians have delivered up all the white priſoners in their towns, with the horſes and other plunder they took from the inhabitants, and even offered to give up their own horſes."

England.

The following addreſs was preſented to the King by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury on the 25th of January.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Archbiſhop, Biſhops, and Clergy, of the province of Canterbury, in convocation aſſembled, moſt gladly embrace the opportunity now afforded us of renewing, in this our collective capacity, our warmeſt and ſincereſt

profeſſions

poſſeſſions of allegiance, fidelity, and affection, to your Majeſty's ſacred perſon and government.

We humbly beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we are penetrated with the deepeſt ſenſe of the happineſs we enjoy under your mild and auſpicious reign. The proofs your Majeſty has given of your truly parental care and tenderneſs for your ſubjects are too many to be enumerated: but, as miniſters of the goſpel of peace, we hold ourſelves more eſpecially bound to expreſs our ſincereſt thanks to your Majeſty, for your unwearied and ſucceſsful endeavours, during a long courſe of years, to prevent the needleſs effuſion of Chriſtian blood; and (in perfect conſiſtency with the dignity of your crown, and the true intereſts of your kingdom) to eſtabliſh peace and tranquillity in every part of Europe: A conduct no leſs conſonant to the maxims of ſound policy, than to the dictates of humanity, and the benevolent temper of our moſt holy religion.

Thoſe gracious declarations your Majeſty has ſo frequently made, and ſo religiouſly obſerved, that you will ſupport the church of England as it is now by law eſtabliſhed, demand from us our moſt grateful acknowledgements; and leave us no room to doubt the continuance of the ſame royal favour and protection which we have hitherto experienced. Permit us, Sir, on this occaſion, in all humility to ſay, that the eccleſiaſtical part of our conſtitution is no leſs excellent than the civil: and that they are ſo cloſely and intimately blended with each other, that, as experience has ſhewn, they muſt ſtand or fall together.

It might naturally be expected, that a people thus favoured by Providence would demonſtrate their gratitude by their diſtinguiſhed goodneſs: but truth obliges us to own to your Majeſty, that the ſanctity and purity of their manners do by no means correſpond to the advantages they poſſeſs. With infinite concern we obſerve, that a ſtrange licentiouſneſs, both of ſentiment and conduct, a ſpirit of frivolous diſſipation and ruinous profuſion, of diſreſpect to ſuperiors, and contempt of lawful authority, have made an alarming progreſs in this nation, and preſent a very gloomy proſpect to every ſerious and conſiderate mind.

We are fully ſenſible, that much depends on the labours of the clergy, in oppoſing to theſe evils the powerful operation of religious principles: and we do faithfully promiſe your Majeſty, that we will exert our utmoſt efforts for this purpoſe; by redoubling our diligence in the diſcharge of our ſacred functions, by keeping the ſtricteſt guard on our own lives and converſations, by carefully teaching the true genuine doctrines of the goſpel, and impreſſing forcibly on the minds of our hearers the great practical duties of Chriſtianity, which are no leſs beneficial to ſociety than neceſſary to ſalvation.

To theſe our earneſt endeavours in the cauſe of morality and religion, we ſhall conſtantly add our moſt fervent prayers to Almighty God, that he would be pleaſed to crown with ſucceſs all your Majeſty's deſigns and undertakings for the welfare of your extenſive dominions; that as he has bleſſed your Majeſty with a numerous progeny, he may vouchſafe you the ſtill greater comfort of ſeeing them copy the bright example of their Royal Parents; and that in this, and every other inſtance, he may render your Majeſty's life as happy to yourſelf, as it is dear and important to your people.

To which addreſs his Majeſty returned the following anſwer.

"I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate addreſs.

It is with the deepeſt concern I am informed, that vice, and contempt of lawful authority, continue ſo univerſally to prevail. Your ſtrenuous endeavours to diſcourage this pernicious tendency to irreligion, are highly acceptable to me, and will always meet with my ſupport and protection. I have nothing more at heart than to maintain the church of England as by law eſtabliſhed, as well as the religious and civil rights of all my people."

"*Briſtol, Jan.* 28. The following addreſs was, the 20th inſtant, [illegible] to the Rt Hon. Lord Viſcount Clare, by the Right Worſhipful Charles Hotchkin, Eſq; Mayor of Briſtol, ſigned by the following perſons, one half of whom are ſaid to poſſeſs property to the amount of more than three millions Sterling.

I ſend you the names alphabetically ranged, with the proper deſcription of many of the ſubſcribers.

A Merchant of Briſtol.

"To the Rt Hon. Lord Viſcount CLARE.

Deeply impreſſed with a juſt ſenſe of gratitude for the numerous, great, and important ſervices, rendered by your Lordſhip to this city, during a wiſe, faithful, and vigilant repreſentation, in three ſucceſſive parliaments, and moſt ſincerely regretting the event which at this period has given cauſe to your Lordſhip's declining any longer to repreſent us. [xxxvi. 751.]

We whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, Gentlemen, Clergy, Merchants, and Principal Traders of the City of Briſtol, do moſt reſpectfully beg leave to return you our unfeigned and moſt hearty thanks for each and every inſtance of your paſt goodneſs, and to aſſure you we ſhall ever continue to be, with the moſt lively ſentiments of friendſhip, affection, and eſteem,

Your Lordſhip's truly obliged,
and moſt obedient ſervants."

[The names of the Mayor and 220 beſides, are ſubjoined.]

An order, dated Jan. 24. ſigned ROCHFORD, is publiſhed in the Gazette, requiring all officers belonging to the 17th regiment of light dragoons, 35th, 40th, and 52d regiments of foot, now ſerving in Ireland, immediately to repair to their reſpective corps in that kingdom, except ſuch as may be employed in Ireland on the recruiting ſervice.

"*St James's, Jan.* 31. Advice was received on Saturday night laſt, of the late arrival of the Anſon on the 1ſt of July laſt at the Cape of Good Hope, at which place the Ashburnham alſo arrived ſafely on the 3d of the ſame month, the two ſhips having been ſeparated in paſſing the line. They propoſed to ſail on the 19th of the ſame month from the Cape, with General Clavering, the Judges, and Council, on board, in order to continue their voyage to Madraſs." [xxxvi. 219.] *Lond. gaz.*

On a repreſentation, that the continuance of the quarantine directed by the order of council of July 8. 1772. [xxxiv. 392. 512.], is very detrimental to the commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects, more particularly to the manufactures carried on in the county of Lancaſter; and it being deemed no longer neceſſary for the public ſafety, that all ſhips and veſſels having cotton-wool on board ſhould be ſubject to quarantine; an order of council was iſſued, Dec. 26. that all ſuch ſhips or veſſels, not coming from any of the places from whence quarantine is required to be performed, be permitted to land their reſpective cargoes without opening and airing, and without any reſtraint on account of quarantine.

On information, that the diſtemper among the horned cattle in Gaſcogne hath ſpread itſelf into Languedoc, an order of council was iſſued, Jan. 23. extending the prohibition in the order of Oct. 28. 1774 [xxxvi. 717.], and commanding, that from henceforth no horned cattle, ſkins, hay, &c. as expreſſed in the aforementioned order, be imported from any places on the coaſts of France within the diſtricts in ſaid order mentioned, or from any places within the diſtricts of Languedoc and Province, into G. Britain or Ireland, or any of the dominions thereto belonging.

The bill of exceptions in the caſe of Moſtyn and Fabrigas [xxxvi. 612.], was again argued in the court of king's bench Jan. 27. Serjeant Walker, counſel for Gov. Moſtyn, contended, That the Governor being repreſentative of the King, his power was abſolute, and he was amenable to God alone for his conduct; and that if any action could lie, the courts in Weſtminſter-hall had not any juriſdiction in this caſe. To which Serjeant Glynn, on the behalf of Mr Fabrigas, replied, That undoubtedly the court had power to try any action wherein the parties were under the protection of the laws of England; and that though it is allowed the King can do no wrong, yet it was rather a novel doctrine, that his repreſentative, in whatever capacity, was accountable to no earthly tribunal for his conduct. Lord Mansfield then entered into a ſummary of the cauſe of action, ſtated ſeveral inſtances wherein the Governor would have been juſtified in baniſhing, not an individual only, but hundreds of perſons, from that iſland; but that the impriſonment and baniſhment of Fabrigas was not of that complexion: his Lordſhip referred to a variety of caſes to prove, that the court had a juriſdiction to try the cauſe; and concluded with confirming the verdict given on the trial in the court of common pleas. As his Lordſhip had ſo fully proved the competency of the court, &c. the reſt of the judges waved trying any more than that their opinions coincided with that of his Lordſhip.

"*London,*

"*London, Jan.* 19. We are informed from good authority, that the gold money drawn out of circulation by the late reformation of the coin has already amounted to above ten millions of pounds Sterling; that the mint has coined near five millions in the courſe of laſt year, and is proceeding to recoin the remainder with all poſſible expedition; after which we may expect his Majeſty's farther proclamation, for completing a meaſure ſo happily begun, and carried on, to the great advantage of the whole nation."

"*London, Jan.* 18. The ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, have given two gold and two ſilver medals, with the following inſcriptions thereon, viz. "To Sir Alexander Dick, Bt, Specimens of Britiſh rhubarb, 1774, a gold medal;" — "To Mr William Tadman, Turneps cultivated among beans, 1774, a gold medal;" — "To Mr Michael Calender, Specimens of Britiſh rhubarb, ſecond premium, 1774, a ſilver medal;" — "To Mr John Delamotte, Children taught to weave black lace, 1774, a ſilver medal."

"*Newcaſtle, Jan.* 20. Laſt Wedneſday Turnbull and Latimer's inſtrument for taking the diſtance of the moon from the ſun, for the gaining the longitude of a ſhip at ſea, was tried and proved upon Gateſhead Fell, by William Hope, an experienced mariner, who has been at the Weſt Indies, and five times at Archangel; and found, to his great ſurpriſe, that the ſun and moon were brought in contact on the mirror, which he thought impoſſible, and the true diſtance of the moon from the ſun taken with the greateſt exactneſs, which will certainly, by Mr Latimer's rules, give the longitude of a ſhip at ſea."

"*Newcaſtle, Jan.* 14. A letter received here from Preſton in Lancaſhire, ſays, "On the 31ſt ult. at about five miles diſtance from this place, the river Ribble ſtood ſtill; and for the length of three miles there was no water except in deep places. People croſſed the river dry-ſhod, where juſt before neither man nor horſe could paſs without a boat. In about five hours it came down with a ſtrong current, and continues to run as uſual. It ſeems the like phænomenon happened in the year 1715."

Charles Steward, Eſq; auditor of the duties on hides, &c. lately deceaſed, begins his will in this extraordinary manner, "I Charles Steward, baſtard of the Hon. Bertram Aſhburnham," &c. The firſt legacy in this teſtament is to his honoured friend the Earl of Aſhburnham, to whom he bequeaths the ſheet on which his late Majeſty K. Charles I. was laid after his demiſe; alſo the drawers which the ſaid King wore at the time of his demiſe.

The following advertiſement was publiſhed in a country-paper in England about the middle of January. — Mr William Merrett, of the pariſh of Biſhopſtoke, in the county of Southampton, Yeoman, doth hereby advertiſe himſelf, that he is in want of a wife. He is a ſtout jolly man, fair ſkin, and his age about forty. He would be glad of a woman about the ſame age; is a man of good account, and endued with one article more than commonly falls to the lot of man. Any woman whom this may ſuit, may apply to the ſaid Mr Merrett. None but thoſe of good account will be looked upon."

"*London, Dec.* 27. Immediately after the death of Lord B———, the Counteſs was ſet at liberty, from an impriſonment of thirty years in one of his Lordſhip's caſtles in the county of Weſtmeath. When her Ladyſhip ſaw her children, ſhe aſked, which was the Earl? having loſt all recollection of him by the length of her confinement."

SCOTLAND.

A plan relating to beggars, executed at Aberdeen, appeared in the Caledonian Mercury of Jan. 11. with a view to its being adopted likewiſe in Edinburgh [xxxvi. 502.], viz. "A proclamation was firſt iſſued, ordering all the beggars to give in their names, places of reſidence, and how long time they had been in the town; and threatening with impriſonment all who ſhould neglect to do this within a limited time. This order was ſoon univerſally complied with. After which, a ſtrict inquiry being made into the truth of their ſeveral aſſertions, ſuch as were found not intitled to the town's charity, were ſent to their reſpective pariſhes, with letters, deſiring the proper officers to provide work for ſuch as were able, and food and raiment for ſuch as were not: and all who proved to be natives, or long reſidenters in the city, were provided for in the ſame manner; ſuch as were able to work being put into immediate employment, and ſuch

ſuch as were incapable being ſent to the charity-houſe; which not being quite large enough for them all, the reſt were allowed to beg, and are provided with proper tables by way of diſtinction; ſo that whenever a ſtranger appears begging, he is ſoon detected, and ſent to his own parith with a recommendation. Thus the town is almoſt entirely free of ſtreet-beggars; thoſe who are thus permitted by authority being very few in number."

"*Edinburgh, Jan.* 7. A curious judicial queſtion has lately occurred at Glaſgow. The unhappy girl Margaret Adam, who was executed here laſt winter [xxxvi. 107.], left behind her an authentic *laſt ſpeech*, which was publiſhed as the only genuine one, and authority obtained from the magiſtrates of this city to ſuppreſs all *other* ſpeeches which might be printed in her name. In this genuine ſpeech, very ſevere reflections were thrown out againſt P—r B——n, particularly as to what he had ſaid *when examined before the Lords*. Mr Gilbraith, a printer in Glaſgow, publiſhed an edition of the ſpeech there; upon which Mr *Peter Buchanan*, a young gentleman of that city, who had been an evidence in the trial of *Margaret Adam*, and who therefore inſiſted, that by P—r B——n he muſt be meant, none elſe with ſuch initial and final letters having been examined before the Lords, brought an action againſt Gilbraith, before the ſheriff of Lanerk, concluding for damages and expences. Gilbraith defended himſelf, by pleading, that he had done no more than *publiſh* what the deceaſed had a right to *ſay*; for that it was the privilege of every perſon who was executed to utter their *dying words*, let the world give what credit to them they pleaſe. The ſheriff has abſoilzied *Gilbraith*; but it is ſaid, that Mr *Buchanan* is to bring the cauſe before the court of ſeſſion.—As it involves, on the one hand, the immemorial rights of dying ſpeeches, which never were checked but in an age of ſeverity; and, on the other hand, the ſafety of private characters, which are under the protection of the law; it will require much wiſdom, as well as liberal indulgence, to fix the proper limits."

This unhappy woman's unhappy ſiſter Agnes was carried from Edinburgh, July 11. for Glaſgow, in order to be tranſported, it being a condition of her pardon, that ſhe ſhould be baniſhed to the plantations for life, and her ſervice for the firſt ſeven years adjudged to the tranſporter.

"*Edinburgh, Jan.* 14. It is with pleaſure we can inform the public, that the great canal is filled with five feet of water to the Stocking field, (within two miles of Glaſgow); and on Friday ſe'ennight, a veſſel arrived there from Kirkintilloch with goods."

Before the end of November the bridge over the North Eſk at Montroſe [xxxv. 269.] was opened for carriages. The key-ſtone was driven on the 15th of Auguſt.

"*Edinburgh, Jan.* 4. We hear the Duke of Argyle is going to eſtabliſh a manufacture of woollen cloth in the town of Inverary. The gentlemen in the county of Argyle are now at great pains in introducing a proper breed of ſheep for the improvement of their wool; an object very material to the country, and for which the highlands of Scotland are well adapted. It were to be wiſhed, that the nobility and gentry of Scotland would follow the example of this patriotic Duke above mentioned, and ſpend their money in encouraging induſtry and agriculture in their native country, in place of ſquandering it away abroad in folly and diſſipation. This laudable conduct would ſoon put a ſtop to the emigrations ſo frequent of late, and would alſo increaſe population, the true wealth of a country; for there is no axiom truer than this, "Find employment, and nature will find men."

A very important cauſe was determined by the court of ſeſſion on the 31ſt of January.—Mr Mylne of Mylnefield had his houſe, in the county of Perth, broke into, in January 1773, by a meal-mob; who deſtroyed the furniture and houſe, and carried off ſeveral articles of value [xxxv. 17. 164]. Mr Mylne brought an action of damages, before the court of ſeſſion, againſt the county of Perth; in which the points particularly under conſideration of the court were, Whether Mr Mylne was intitled to the whole damage he had ſuſtained, or only to the damage occaſioned by pulling down and demoliſhing his houſe? and, 2dly, Whether only the landholders, or the whole inhabitants of the county, were liable in theſe damages? and in what manner the ſame were to be levied? The court found, That Mr Mylne was intitled only to the damage done to his houſe; and that the ſame ſhould be laid upon the whole inhabitants of the county, and levied by the juſtices of the peace.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 5. At Edinburgh, William Hope-Weir, Esq; of Blackwood, muſtermaſter-general for Scotland, to Miſs Sophia Corrie, only daughter of the late Mr Joſeph Corrie, town-clerk of Dumfries.

12. At Weſtminſter abbey, Dr John Thomas, Biſhop of Rocheſter, to Eliſabeth Lady Yates, relict of Sir Joſeph Yates, Kt, one of the judges of the court of king's-bench.

In France, Monſ. J. J. Roſſeau, to a very young girl.

BIRTHS.

"*Florence, Dec.* 24. The Great Ducheſs [of Tuſcany] was this day delivered of a prince." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Caſerta, near Naples, Jan.* 10. On Wedneſday laſt, about nine o'clock, her Sicilian Majeſty was ſafely delivered of a prince; who was baptized the ſame day by the names of Carolus, Franciſcus, &c. &c." *Lond. gaz.*

Jan. 4. At Caſtle Caulfield, Ireland, the Rt Hon Lady Charlemont, of a ſon and heir.

6. At Edinburgh, Mrs Bell, wife of Mr John Bell writer to the ſignet, of a ſon. [xxxvi. 166]

DEATHS.

Nov. 1774. Mary Valade, of the pariſh of Allais in Perigord, France, aged 112 years. She was ſenſible to the laſt.

Dec. 26. At Aberdeen, Robert Sandilands, Eſq; of Waſter Draikies.

29. At Paris, Charles O'Brien, Earl Thomond, Viſcount Clare, a peer of Ireland, and colonel of a regiment of Iriſh infantry in the French ſervice.

Jan. 2. At Edinburgh, William Napier, Lord Napier. His Lordſhip was deſcended, by his grandmother, wife of Sir William Scot, Bt, from John Lord Napier, Baron of Merchiſton, inventor of the logarithms; whoſe heir, the eldeſt of ſix brothers, having no ſon, obtained a new patent, in 1627, in favour of the female line.

3. At Aberdeen, Iſabella Douglas, ſpouſe of William Urquhart of Meldrum, Eſq;

4. At Edinburgh, Charles St Clair of Herdmanſton, Eſq;

8. In the Weſt-church charity-workhouſe, James Ruſſell, aged 105.

11. At St Andrew's, Mrs Sharp of Kincarrochy.

11. At Edinburgh, Mr George Boes miniſter at Cupar, aged 73.

12. In the pariſh of Auchterleſs, Peter Garden, aged 131. He retained his memory and ſenſes to the laſt. He has lived under ten ſovereigns, viz. Charles I. Oliver Cromwell, Richard Cromwell, Charles II. James VII. William and Mary, Anne, and George I. II. III. He remembered to have been ſent, when a boy, to the wood, to cut boughs for ſpears in the time of the civil wars.

14. At Birmingham, Mr John Baſkerville, an eminent printer, and remarkable for the elegance of his types, and the beauty of his ink.

16. At Killemore, Roſs-ſhire, Mr John Porteous, miniſter of that pariſh.

19. At London, Maj.-Gen. Laurence, aged 78, who, for twenty years, commanded the Eaſt India company's troops, and firſt carried military diſcipline into India.

24. On the road betwixt Newkirk and Old Meldrum, Aberdeenſhire, John Thom and his ſon, by the inclemency of the weather.

24. At Falkirk, Mr George Thomſon merchant in that place.

25. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Rannie merchant in that city.

27. At Dundee, Miſs Margaret-Frances Maxwell, eldeſt daughter of Patrick Maxwell, Eſq; Provoſt of Dundee

27. At Aberdeen, aged 18, Miſs Eliſabeth Johnſton, eldeſt daughter of Sir William Johnſton, Bt.

In the pariſh of Marykirk, a man aged 103.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Jan. 3. to recommend Richard Hurd, D. D. to be elected Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, in the room of Dr Brownlow North, tranſlated to the ſee of Worceſter.

7. to recommend John Moore, D. D. Dean of Canterbury, to be elected Biſhop of Bangor, in the room of Dr John Ewer, deceaſed.

10. to appoint Guy Carleton, Eſq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in the province of Quebec.

11. to inveſt the Duke of Gordon with the enſigns of the moſt ancient and moſt noble order of the Thiſtle.

21. to appoint John Cookſon, John Soley, Thomas Nuthall, Richard Capper, and William Moreton Pleydell, Eſqs, to be Commiſſioners for licenſing Hackney coaches and chairs in the cities of London and Weſtminſter.

to appoint George Roſe, Eſq; Surveyor of the revenue ariſing from fines, forfeitures, &c. commonly called Green-wax Moneys, vice Charles Low Whytell, Eſq; deceaſed.

31. to confer the honour of Knighthood on George Collier, Eſq; a captain in the royal navy.

War-office, Jan. 23. 1775.

1ſt reg. of foot-guards: Capt. Charles Frederick is appointed to be Adjutant, vice Michael Cox; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Col. Lancelot Baugh to be Second Major, vice Nevil Tatton, who retires.

Ditto: Col. William Styles to be Third Major, vice Lancelot Baugh.

Ditto: Capt. John Dodd to be Captain of a company, vice William Styles.

Ditto: Enſ. William Irby to be Lieutenant, vice John Dodd.

Ditto:

Ditto: Corn. John Jones, of the Blues, to be Enfign, vice William Irby.

Ditto: Enf Henry Fanfhaw to be Adjutant, vice Thomas Collins, who refigns.

8th reg. of foot: John Coldwell, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Henry Young preferred; by purchafe.

25th reg. of foot: Capt. Charles Home to be Major, vice Edmund Robinfon, deceafed.

Ditto: Capt. William Price to be Captain of a company, vice Charles Home.

Ditto: Lieut. Charles Watfon to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Price.

Ditto: Enf. Joſeph Baddiley to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Watfon.

Ditto: —— Keppel, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Joſeph Baddiley.

Ditto: John Lord Bellenden to be Enfign, vice James Clarke, fuperfeded.

31ſt reg. of foot: Capt. Charles Green to be Captain of a company, vice Gabriel Maturin, deceafed.

Ditto: Lieut. William Lanyon to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Charles Green.

Ditto: Enf Andrew Roſs to be Lieutenant, vice William Lanyon.

45th reg of foot: Lieut. James Campbell to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Lee, deceafed.

Ditto: Lieut. Walter Borlafe, of the 69th regiment, to be Captain, vice Edward Chandler; by purchafe.

50th reg. of foot: George Cumine, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Walter Haynes, preferred; by purchafe.

Royal American reg. 2d batt.: Surgeon Joſeph Price to be Surgeon, vice John Graham, deceafed.

65th reg. of foot: John Bingley, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Robert Moſtyn, preferred; by purchafe.

66th reg. of foot: Lieut. Richard Vowell to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Edward Mainwaring; by purchafe.

Ditto: Enf. Adam Gordon to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Vowell; by purchafe.

Ditto: William Duncan, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Adam Gordon; by purchafe.

69th reg. of foot: Enf. John Kerr to be Lieutenant, vice Walter Borlafe, preferred; by purchafe.

Ditto: John Fell, Gent. to be Enfign, vice John Kerr; by purchafe.

O'Hara's corps: Robert Seymour, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Mathias M'Namara, preferred; by purchafe.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Feb. 3. 1775.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	20 s. 6 d.	19 s. 8 d.	18 s. 9 d.
Bear,	17 s. 0 d.	16 s. 8 d.	16 s. 0 d.
Oats,	13 s. 4 d.	12 s. 6 d.	10 s. 6 d.
Peaſe,	13 s. 3 d.	12 s. 0 d.	11 s. 8 d.

Edinburgh, Feb. 3. 1775. Oat-meal, 1 s. Bear-meal, - d. 2 f. Peaſe-meal, 8 d.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for January 1775.

Within the city	Males 33	62	95. Decr. 19.	
	Fem. 29			
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 17	33		
	Fem. 16			

Age.			N°.	Diseases.	N°.
Under		2	27	Aged ——	10
Between	2	& 5	13	Aſthma ——	6
	5	& 10	4	Bowelhive ——	3
	10	& 20	6	Chincough ——	5
	20	& 30	5	Childbed ——	1
	30	& 40	7	Conſumption ——	29
	40	& 50	6	Fever ——	19
	50	& 60	8	Small pox ——	6
	60	& 70	9	Sore Throat ——	2
	70	& 80	5	Stillborn ——	6
	80	& 90	4	Teething ——	8
	90	& 104	1		

Sum of the quantity and value of Linen ſtamped for ſale in Scotland, [xxxvi. 56.]

From Nov. 1. 1773. to Nov. 1. 1774.

Quantity 11,422,115 yards.
Value L. 492,055 : 13 : 8 halfpenny.
Medium Price 1 s. 1 36th d.

The number of patients in the royal infirmary, Edinburgh, laſt year. [xxxvi. 56.]

In the hoſpital, Jan. 1. 1774	188	1884
Admitted that year - -	1696	
Particulars of the above ſum.		
Ordinary patients - -	1157	1884
Supernumeraries - -	87	
Servants - - -	193	
Soldiers - - -	447	
Of whom,		
Cured in the year 1774 -	1410	1717
Relieved, though not fully cured	146	
Diſmiſſed by deſire - -	87	
Diſmiſſed for irregularities -	4	
Diſmiſſed as incurable - -	8	
Died - - - - -	62	
In the hoſpital, Jan. 1. 1775.		167
Ordinary patients - -	110	
Supernumeraries - -	11	
Servants - - -	15	
Soldiers - - -	31	

The number of patients in the Aberdeen infirmary laſt year. [xxxvi. 56.]

Patients in the hoſpital Jan. 1. 1774.	77	1065
Admitted from Jan. 1. 1774, to Jan. 1. 1775 - -	988	
Of whom,		
Perfectly cured - -	701	977
Incurable, after a long trial -	15	
Recovered, ſo as to follow their uſual buſineſs - -	124	
Improper, diſmiſſed at their own deſire, and deſerted -	91	
Died - - -	46	
Remaining in the hoſpital Jan. 1. 1775.		88

Beſides the above number received into the hoſpital, 2221 have had the benefit of advice and medicines as out-patients.